Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

JUNE 7TH 1958 20 CENTS

Selling The Goods Instead Of Slogans Best Trade Policy

BY JAMES FIELDEN

Why The CF-105 Had To Be Built

BY JAMES HORNICK

The Case Against The Grand Jury

BY KEN BOTWRIGHT

What To Look For In Mutual Funds

BY R. M. BAIDEN

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Stratford's Charmion King Brains and Box Office: Page 14

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June 7, 1958

Saturday Night

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Features:

Sell the Goods Instead of Slogans
by James Fielden, 7

Why the CF-105 Had to be Built
by James Hornick, 8

The Case Against the Grand Jury
by Ken Botwright, 10

Charmion King: Theatre vs. Show Business
by Mary Lowrey Ross, 14

Departments:

Letters, 2
Ottawa Letter, 4
Travel, 16
Lively Arts, 22
Gold & Dross, 30
Insurance, 36
Editorials, 44

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James Hornick

The Avro Arrow (CF105) may be the last manned fighter aircraft and there is a good deal of argument about whether even this plane should have been built, in view of the imminence of missile warfare. James Hornick, aviation writer of the Toronto *Globe & Mail* and a frequent contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT on aviation topics, tells in his article on Page 8, "Why We Had To Build the CF-105."

Rabbi Abraham Feinberg

Rabbi Abraham Feinberg of Toronto's Holy Blossom Synagogue argues, on Page 12, that the issue of the Arab refugees in Israel is a phoney one. He charges that, although the plight of the refugees is deplorable, Col. Nasser and the Arab nationalists do not want the problem solved as long as it provides them with a handy propaganda club to belabor Israel.

Mary Lowrey Ross

Mary Lowrey Ross, editor of SATURDAY NIGHT'S "Lively Arts" department contributes a profile to this issue of Charmion King, young Canadian actress who makes her Stratford Shakespearean debut this summer. At the same time, Mrs. Ross offers some observations on the young generation of Canadian actors, whom she finds a serious-minded lot who think of their careers in terms of "The Theatre" rather than "Show Business" and who armed themselves with university degrees before tackling their profession.

"Just wait'll you get a look at this" said the High Domed Forehead as he carefully lowered a shoe-box sized parcel on to the table. "My New Brand".

The connoisseur nodded politely. "You know, Gilbey's Golde . . ."

"Observe the plush lined box with the jewelled clasp" interrupted the High Domed Forehead. "They sure know how to package things these days. And observe this—a leopard skin bag with a mother-of-pearl zipper. Just what I always wanted. I'll find a use for that some day".

The bag joined the brown paper and the plush lined box.

The connoisseur looked perturbed. "Yes, but Gilbey's Golden Vel . . ." "And inside the bag we find the bottle," added the High Domed Forehead. "Or almost. Just wait until I get rid of this gold dingbat closure and I can get at the cork. Blast! Cut my thumb on the frill there".

When the drinks were poured, and sipped and gazed upon there was a moment of quiet.

"I know what's on your mind . . . and I agree with you", said the High Domed Forehead at last. "You're thinking they don't *need* to doll up your Golden Velvet. Just the one little label — you know you're getting real whisky".

Letters

Thoreau vs. Carnegie

Your book reviewer quotes Jung as saying "Ultimately everything depends on the quality of the individual but the fatally short-sighted habit of our age is to think only in terms of large numbers".

Unfortunately the Jung protest is likely to go unheeded in a world totally committed to mass techniques. Thus we have mass personality and intelligence tests, mass motivational research and opinion polls, mass spectator sports and entertainment, etc., with everything culminating in mass propaganda, mass wars and mass massacres.

While Thoreau has been supplanted everywhere by Dale Carnegie it may still be possible for a determined individual to retire to a Walden Pond and turn a deaf ear to any opinion pollster who comes around detecting trends and gathering statistics. Or else chuck him into the pond.

VANCOUVER — ELIOT MUSSELL

Gift Totem

I see by your magazine that the Queen is to be presented with a special totem pole when British Columbia marks its centenary this year.

Wonder what the Santa Claus who thought up this idea would do if someone presented him with a gift totem pole sixty feet long. Set it up in the backyard? Wire it for television? Or just give it back to the Indians?

REGINA — ALBERT J. FOX

Paid in Full

The rules governing endorsation of a public commodity are pretty well recognized. The fact is that when Mrs. Ellen Fairclough wrote a public statement backing an advertising campaign, she received a fee in publicity, whether any money changed hands or not.

TORONTO — J. HERBERT ENGLISH

Un-desiccated

I am taking the liberty of writing to you concerning an editorial entitled "The Light Fantastic", which appeared in your edition of March 29.

The last paragraph, was in my opinion, an unfair indictment of a number of estimable people, some of whom are very good friends of mine. The adjectives "frustrated" and "desiccated", as applied to them, could not be farther from the truth. If it would not be descending to the same level of crude vilification of persons unknown, I should be inclined to say that the writer of the editorial was giving evidence of some frustration, and was verging on the "asinine".

My good friends of the Danish Canadian Folk Dancers were good enough to invite me to attend their closing party, the program of which I am enclosing. The whole affair was most enjoyable, and the skill of the participants was a revelation. They showed no evidence of frustration—quite the contrary.

You will notice in the program, an invitation to join the club. If the writer of the editorial would care to join the club to learn at first hand, of what he has been writing, I should be glad to pay the membership fee for him. I am sure that the members of the club are magnanimous enough to bid him welcome.

TORONTO — A. E. GILROY

Editor's Note: SATURDAY NIGHT regrets *that its irreverent approach to folk-dancing caused offence, nevertheless declines the offer to do more leg-work on the subject.*

Unions vs. Pensioners

. . . The public has had about all it can take from these selfish and conscienceless unions with their "the public-be damned as long as we get what we want" concept.

They enjoy the best wages and highest standards of living, and do not suffer, compared to the million "senior" citizens who have been automatically retired, and the pensioners, whose incomes have been drastically reduced, and have to get along as best they can on their own. The luxury liner is over-loaded and top heavy, and unless the unions take off some of the load the country will be ruined; let the unions take a holiday for a year.

There is nothing so final as the sound of earth falling on a coffin containing the remains of an economy smothered to death by a group obsessed by greed and avarice unprecedented in our time.

OTTAWA — G. HEIDMAN

Prejudice

I would like to congratulate you on the article by Alfred Harris, "Our Religious Revival: New Faith or Old Fear".

I cannot help thinking how true his

words are and how important it is that we guard ourselves against the dangers of fanaticism, increased prejudice, narrowness of mind and other symptoms which go hand in hand with unenlightened religious zeal.

MONTREAL ELLA SPANJER

I am heartily sick of the continuing attempt on the part of some of our newspapers (and even you seem to sympathize sometimes) to ram down our throats the idea that Canada can benefit culturally from its immigrants. Sometimes the word "enrich" is used; this is true only in the sense of to fertilize land. What remains of the undigested ethnic groups can well be scattered widely; the country will benefit only from what it absorbs. Let us hasten the day.

WINNIPEG JAMES A. WILLIAMS

Rat Race

Now it seems that the Dew Line is to be abandoned while the scientists give their attention to devising a defence weapon against the "ultimate weapon" the ICBM. And naturally when a practicable defence weapon is installed it will be necessary to go to work on a post-ultimate version of the ultimate weapon. In other words the human race appears to have reached the stage of dangerous infantilism, and someone a good deal more responsible than Nursemaids Khrushchev, Eisenhower, Dulles, etc., should be in charge.

When an infant learns to play with matches you don't devise more and more elaborate ways of dealing with the situation. You just take away the matches.

WINNIPEG ERIC ERICSSON

Ups and Downs

In the name of Adam Smith, Taussig and John Maynard Keynes, here is one for the economists, amateur or professional. Who ever heard of a condition with production and employment going down and prices continuing to go up? Yet that is exactly what the continent faces today. Somebody, for the benefit of everybody, should offer more than $64,000 for the answer.

WINDSOR MYRON WILSON

Business in BC

I feel that I must tell you how much I appreciated Lawrence Ecroyd's article in your last issue. It is business reporting at its clearest; a definite summary, yet supported by facts in detail which are necessary to back up the conclusions. I know that many business men here are filing it for reference and a guide to action.

VANCOUVER P. G. WATKINS

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Ottawa Letter

by John A. Stevenson

Scant Comfort for PCs

THE DIEFENBAKER Ministry will need all the comfort that it can derive from its overwhelming majority in the Commons, in the troublous days that lie ahead for it.

Our Secretary for External Affairs, Dr. Sidney Smith, whose latest deliverance upon international problems was pronounced "woolly" by the Ottawa correspondent of the friendly Toronto *Globe and Mail*, will only have a feeble voice in the moves and decisions, which will either extricate the world from its present confusions and troubles or plunge it into disastrous ruin. And so our Government will have to concentrate its energies upon the restoration of full health to our national economy in the knowledge that the success of its efforts will be largely determined by events beyond its control.

An abnormally long Speech from the Throne outlined a program of legislation so extensive that its achievement seems to rule out the realization of the Prime Minister's hope to wind up the session before the end of July. Most of its items are designed to implement pledges given by Ministers during the campaign and some of them will provide material for sharp controversy. The debate on the Address opened on a subdued key with all the leaders taking a moderate line and the Prime Minister made a heroic effort, marred by a few lapses, to avoid partisanship in his review of the state of the nation and his Government's program. The debating, however, was interrupted by the need for passing legislation to regularize financial arrangements for the past and current fiscal years and for coping with the problem of unemployment by extending the period of the benefits of unemployment insurance by six weeks and providing more funds for mortgages on residential buildings.

All these measures had the general approval of the parties in opposition but they had plentiful criticisms to offer about details and flaws in them. Their spokesmen complained about the impropriety of some of the Government's proceedures in the use of Governor-General's warrants for carrying on the business of the country during the election and they complained that only about 40% of the unemployed would be succoured by the extension of the time limit for unemployment benefits. Mr. Benedickson (Lib.-Kenora-Rainy River) made a promising debut as chief financial expert of his party, but Messrs. Martin and Pickersgill were more persistent badgerers of the Government and the three young members of the CCF from Northern Ontario showed considerable competence as critics.

But the first serious controversy of the session blew up, when Dr. Smith on May 19 tabled the notes exchanged between the Canadian and American Governments embodying what is called the NORAD agreement for co-operation in a unified continental organization for the aerial defence

Dr. Sidney Smith: Feeble voice.

of North America. Mr. Pearson, who was supported by Mr. Winch (CCF-Vancouver East) felt strongly that the importance of the proposed delegation of national sovereignty made a debate on the agreement essential. But Dr. Smith, presumably with the approval of the Cabinet, intimated that he did not intend to submit any formal resolution, but would postpone discussion of the matter until the coming debate on external affairs, which had been promised.

Thereupon Mr. Herridge (CCF-West Kootenay) reminded the Government of a pledge given by Mr. Pearkes, Minister for National Defence, on January 4th that any agreement about an integrated air command would be submitted to Parliament for approval. Mr. Pearkes, making light of his pledge, agreed with the stand of Dr. Smith, but neither of them had reckoned with Mr. Diefenbaker's sensitiveness to charges that his Government was as contemptuous of the rights of Parliament as the Liberals had been. So the Prime Minister proceeded blithely to throw his two colleagues overboard and announce that he had no objection to the introduction of a resolution about the agreement and a debate on it.

The main estimates for the current fiscal year 1958-59, which the Minister of Finance has submitted, reached a record total $5,734 million, for a year of peace and their volume, which was about $347 millions above the comparable figure for 1957-58, would have horrified Mr. Fielding, Laurier's Minister of Finance, who about 50 years ago felt it necessary to apologize to the country for budgeting for expenditures in excess of 130 million dollars. So Ministers had to endure the ordeal of reminders from the Liberal benches of their own denunciations of Liberal extravagance and their undertakings to reverse it for a regime of economy. The Prime Minister was invited to recall how he had accused the St. Laurent Ministry of "picking the taxpayers' pockets far beyond the needs of Government" while Mr. Fleming had thrown in his teeth his promise that "A Progressive-Conservative Government would certainly chop 500 millions from the expenditures of the Government of Canada". That stern zealot for economy, J. M. Macdonnell had his statement "Everybody, who is not a moron knows that governmental expenditures could be cut down" cited gleefully by Mr. Benedickson.

Obviously Ministers have become ardent disciples of the late Lord Keynes and are prepared to budget for a substantial deficit in the current fiscal year. Since the estimates do not include votes for the scheme of national health insurance, the railway to Great Slave Lake and some other important commitments, the supplementary estimates will probably swell the ultimate total to well over $6,000 million. Now the estimate of the yield of the Federal revenues for the fiscal year 1957-58, offered in the last Liberal budget, was $5,017 million and it is not yet known whether this figure was realized. But at its first session the present Government secured authority for reductions of taxation, which will cost the Treasury $178 million in a full year and since 1958 began there has been an ominous decline in the Federal revenues. A shrinkage of the returns from the income tax on corporations is certain, because the profits of most of them were lower in 1957 than in 1958 and a recent official return revealed that in the first four months of 1958 the customs and excise revenues at the ports of Windsor and Walkerville dropped by about $20 million from $53.9 to 33.7 million and that there were decreases in rev-

enue in 14 more out of 18 ports of entry in Ontario.

So the indications are that under the present structure of taxation the Federal revenues for 1958-59 will produce a sum well below the $5,017 million forecast for 1957-58 and in that event the deficit for the former year may well exceed a billion dollars. Here would be deficit financing on a lordly scale and the rise in governmental expenditures could not fail to increase the inflationary pressures, which are raising the cost of living in rather alarming fashion and which the Government is anxious to check. Normally a recession in business tends to bring down the level of prices, but for some strange reason the official Consumers' Price Index has been rising in recent months.

The decision of the Cabinet to veto the latest increase of freight rates granted to the railways by the Board of Transport was popular with the public but it was very unpalatable to the executives of our railway systems, as it aggravated their financial difficulties. For more than a century railways have been the prime factor in the remarkable success of the Canadian people in transforming a woodclad wilderness into prosperous communities and for this feat our engineers and the financiers, who supplied them with the necessary funds, are entitled to enormous credit.

Today the railways cannot hope ever again to earn the same proportion of the national income, as they secured, when they had no competitors and yet they are faced with rising costs for labor and materials. But increases in their rates is a dubious expedient for their relief. Not only do they increase costs of living and production and have adverse effects upon export trade and thereby upon traffic to our seaports, but the anticipated gain in revenues is rarely realized because more business is diverted to competitors using the highways and air. The Canadian National Railways can always for its sustenance resort to the Federal Treasury, but the shareholders as well as the executives and employees of a private railway corporation like the Canadian Pacific feel that it has been such a mainspring of the country's expansion and prosperity that somehow or other it must be maintained on a basis which will preserve the standards of living of its employees and give adequate returns to its shareholders, regardless of whether the transportation of human beings and goods over rails still pays its way.

Our railways must face the unpleasant fact that the country's use for them is declining every year, but they are still indispensable for the movement of commodities like grain and minerals, two major buttresses of our economy. So, if their financial difficulties become more acute, Mr. Coldwell's suggestion of special subsidies from the Treasury may have to receive serious consideration.

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Saturday Night

James Duncan, Ontario Hydro chairman, led trade mission to Britain in program aimed at diverting U.S. purchases to U.K. Mission report gave scant aid to trade prospect.

Let's Sell Goods— *Not* Slogans!

by

James Fielden

THE CANADIAN CONSUMER these days resembles nothing so much as a battlefield. One army is blasting him to Buy Canadian. A second is blasting away at him to Buy British. On the sidelines the prime minister is exhorting him just to Buy. Cheering for everybody is the You Auto Buy Now brigade.

To the consumer with any good shopping sense, much of this must appear quite ridiculous. The appeals are almost an open attempt to have him desert such buying standards as price and quality for the sake of supporting the industry of Great Britain, or Canada, or a local retailer.

But as in most battles, the noise, confusion and general hoopla often obscure what the whole thing is really about. And while the current Buy campaigns appear slightly preposterous, behind them lies a significant and growing clash of interests linked to Canada's changing economy.

Since the Second World War, Canada has moved rapidly toward developing her own manufacturing plant; secondary industry has flourished. The old concept of Canada as a "wheat and timber" economy is unrealistic. But some sectors of industry are unable—or unwilling—to admit it.

This blind spot toward the new direction of Canada's economy appears with devastating clarity in the contention that the Buy British and Buy Canadian campaigns are not mutually exclusive—a notion held most strongly by the promoters of the Buy British campaign.

The Buy Canadian campaign has some interesting anomalies, itself. This Canadian Manufacturers' Association campaign is intended to have a strong visual impact on the shopper. The Association, for instance, has adopted a distinctive symbol for the campaign; a maple leaf carrying the words "Buy Canadian".

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

Canadian manufacturers reacted with Buy Canadian campaign to counteract U.K. trade mission's British drive.

Thirty tons of jet interceptor, The Arrow is designed to fly at more than twice the speed of sound, 1,200 - 1,500 MPH.

Why The CF-105 Had To Be Built

by James Hornick

WHERE DOES CANADA'S incredible new Avro Arrow—30 tons and more than $200 million of jet interceptor—stand in the Missile Age? Has this handsome aircraft, often described as the last of the manned fighters, been rendered obsolete by Soviet successes with long-range rockets?

These are fundamental questions for which, alas, there are no simple answers. They are, moreover, the issues around which an acrimonious debate is waging in public and private. Its echoes will undoubtedly be heard in increasing volume during the current session of Parliament.

The needle-nose, bat-wing Arrow is almost as impressive in appearance as in projected performance. It weighs as much as a Viscount four-engine airliner, is 77 feet nine inches long and has a wingspan of 50 feet. The cockpit, equipped with panels of tempered glass an inch thick, is 14 feet six inches off the ground. The massive, angular tail towers 21 feet three inches. The decor is gleaming white—not for show, but as protection against atomic radiation.

General Guy Simonds says the CF-105 is "obsolete as a defence weapon."

It is designed to fly at more than twice the speed of sound, or 1,200 to 1,500 miles per hour. On its seventh test flight, a few weeks ago, it effortlessly exceeded 1,000 mph in level flight. Its operating ceiling is said to be 60,000 feet, or about 12 miles. Endurance is about three hours. Armament, in the form of anti-bomber guided missiles, will be carried in a detachable weapons-bay larger than that of the wartime B-29 Superfortress.

The Arrow was publicly unveiled on October 4—the very day, ironically, on which the Soviet launched Sputnik I. Its first test flight, assessed as an unqualified success, came on March 25 at Malton Airport outside Toronto. Development is expected to continue for at least two years, by which time the aircraft will be ready to replace the aging Avro CF-100 in RCAF home defense squadrons.

Most persistent of the Arrow's critics is General Guy Simonds, regarded as a brilliant field commander during the Second World War and from 1951 until 1955 chief of staff of the Canadian Army. His views may be taken as broadly representing

the considerable and influential body of pro-missile (and anti-Arrow) debaters.

During a recent CBC national network broadcast, in which I was a commentator, General Simonds declared: "I believe the Arrow to be obsolete as a defense weapon because, before it becomes operational, the airplane will have ceased to be the primary weapon of airpower."

The general made it clear that, when the government decided in 1953 to sponsor the Arrow program, he, as Chief of the General Staff, opposed the decision. He said: "The argument may be made that every airplane could be said to be obsolete by the time it came into squadron service, but the situation is totally different when you are dealing with a transition from the airplane as the main instrument of airpower to the missile. And that is the situation we faced when the decision was made to go ahead with the Arrow.

"There was a marginal period which we might have to face during which the bomber would still be the main form of attack before the missile. But that period was bound to be, as far as I could see, a very short one. Under the circumstances, to embark on the expensive program which we did in the development of this obsolete machine was a mistake."

There are many, equally sincere and responsible, who do not agree. Representative of this faction is John L. Plant, a former air vice marshal of the RCAF and now president and general manager of Avro Aircraft Ltd. at Malton, which designed and is developing the Arrow. Mr. Plant, incidentally, was the RCAF's Air Member for Technical Services at the time of the Arrow decision and can be assumed to have a comprehensive appreciation

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

The Avro Arrow As An "Anti-Missile Missile-Carrier"

A FASCINATING proposal to extend the capabilities of the Arrow has come from one of its principal architects, James C. Floyd, vice-president in charge of engineering for Avro Aircraft Ltd.

He envisions the Arrow as an airborne launching platform for anti-missile missiles. The theory follows this line:

- *To launch an anti-missile missile from a supersonic aircraft at, say, 60,000 feet obviously requires less thrust than is necessary to get the same warhead on target from a ground launching installation.*
- *The air-launched anti-missile missile would have more range, greater accuracy and be less vulnerable before firing than ground-launched missiles sized for the same striking power.*

"The normal launching platforms for anti-missile missiles are stationary," he says. "The Russians can find out where they are and destroy them.

"On the other hand, an airborne missile mother ship can be rapidly moved from one place to another carrying an anti-intercontinental ballistic missile missile on it for use against an oncoming ICBM.

"We have done a quick specific calculation on an ICBM coming in at Mach 10 (10 times the speed of sound) at 200 miles above the earth's surface.

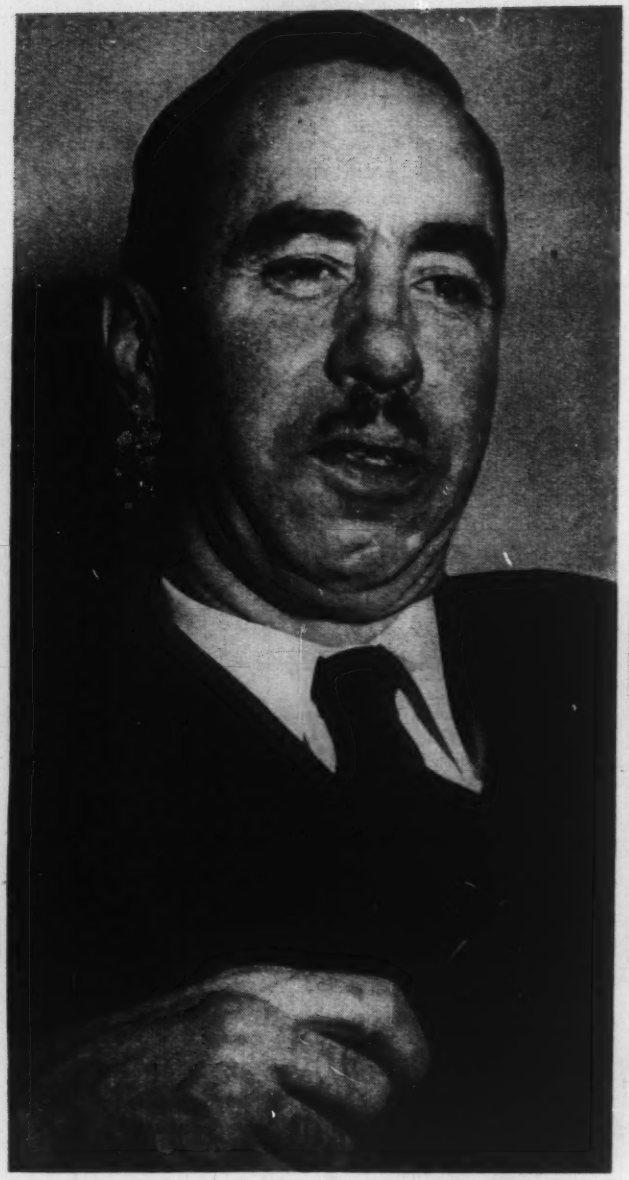
"An anti-ICBM missile of almost one-third the thrust is needed if it is fired from an aircraft moving at Mach 1.5 at 60,000 feet, than would be needed to carry the same size of warhead to this given point in approximately the same time if it was launched from the ground.

"There is, then, a distinct advantage in launching an anti-ICBM missile from an Arrow."

The manned bomber is still the main threat to our security. The Avro Arrow can overtake identify and kill the fastest aircraft that is likely to be flying in the next few years.

Author Hornick with test pilot Jan Zurakowski at CF-105 unveiling at Malton on same day Soviets launched Sputnik I.

Air Marshal W. A. Curtis (in CF-100 cockpit) says missiles can only kill, can't identify friendly aircraft and turn away.



The Case Against the Grand Jury

by Ken Botwright

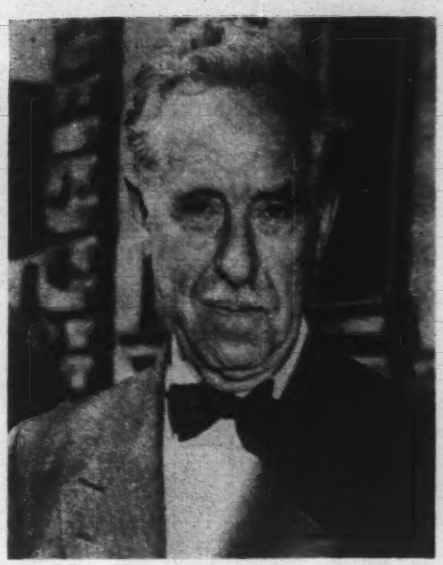
Kelso Roberts, Ontario attorney - general says he has "an open mind" on grand jury system, fate rests with cabinet.

In the whole of the British Commonwealth, only Ontario and the Maritime provinces still cling to the grand jury. It has been called a "rubber stamp for the Crown".

A TORONTO GRAND JURY recently wound up a week's work by ordering 50 persons to stand trial for a wide variety of serious crimes. Then its foreman delivered a report that turned out to be the gravest indictment of all because it put on trial before the bar of public opinion one of the democracy's most venerable institutions—the 1,000-year-old grand jury system itself.

Hall Linton, the surprisingly outspoken foreman, denounced the grand jury as an inefficient anachronism that has outlived its usefulness and no longer carries out properly its traditional job of proffering indictments and inspecting public institutions. "Originally designed as a means of assuring liberty for the individual," the balding publishing executive charged, "it has become a tool for the more efficient prosecution of the individual, a mere rubber stamp for the Crown."

He climaxed his hard-hitting report by calling for abolition of all grand juries in Ontario, and by pointing out that in the whole of the British Commonwealth the



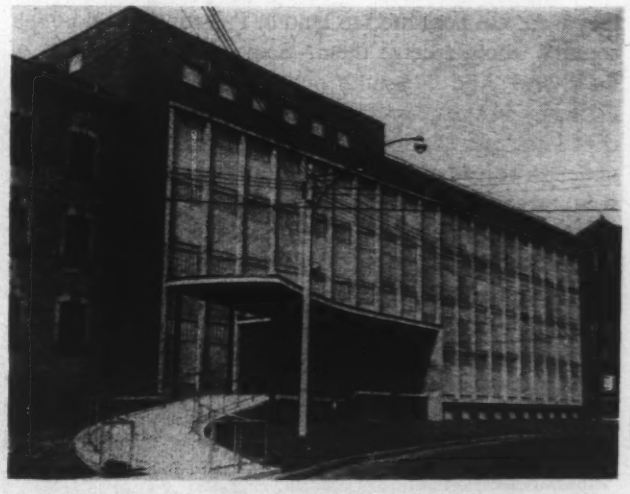
Sheriff J. D. Conover of Ontario's York County spends weeks tending to grand juries, even though they are unable to get improvements in jails.

Mr. Justice F. H. Barlow of the trial division, Supreme Court of Ontario, has advocated abolition of grand juries for almost twenty years.

grand jury system continues to survive only in Ontario and the Maritime provinces.

The report created a mild furor. It was splashed on the front pages of Toronto newspapers, and it provoked a lively controversy among editorial writers. It also was furiously attacked by traditionalists in the legal profession, who issued dire warnings that abolition of the grand jury would undermine the foundations of democracy in the province, and might even pave the way for corruption of public officials, or a form of dictatorship.

More significantly, the report added fresh impetus to a campaign dedicated to bringing about the grand jury's demise, a campaign that has been waged vigorously for at least a century. It has been an unsuccessful fight, so far, because no official government action has ever been taken toward reforming or doing away with the grand jury. Yet with each year, abolitionist sentiment has been mounting. And the report of foreman Linton was the most vociferous expression of that sentiment in almost two decades.



Grand juries complained endlessly about over-crowding of Toronto's Don jail. Only sheriff's threat got action.

To appreciate why there is a clamor for abolition, it's necessary to consider the grand jury's long history, to assess its role in contemporary society, to ask: Does it fulfill the same vital function today as it did in democracy's formative centuries?

Legal historians admit they are not certain just when someone first thought it necessary to summon a grand jury. But they believe the earliest grand jurors were Saxon thegns, or knights, in the England of 10 centuries ago. They were appointed by an ancient judge and given instructions to "accuse no innocent man and acquit no guilty one."

If they found there was sufficient evidence to put an accused man on trial, he would usually be tried by ordeal (possibly thrown into a river, judged innocent if he sank and drowned, found guilty if he floated and lived, then put to death anyway) or tried by compurgation (witnesses would swear under oath whether they thought he was guilty or innocent).

In later years, the rights and privileges of the grand jury were secured in the Magna Carta, and it was integrated into the constitution of England. And for the past couple of centuries, the grand jury's composition and duties have been much as we know them today.

Modern grand jurors are 12 men of considerable standing in their community — professional men and business executives mostly — headed by a foreman. They are chosen by municipal and county selection committees, who pick their names from voters' lists and assessment rolls. They are paid $6 a day by their own municipalities—double the fee paid the Crown witnesses who appear before them—and are given their meals and transportation to court.

Grand juries must work (sometimes for as long as a week) before each assize sitting of the Supreme Court of Ontario and before each county or district court session. With three assizes and four county or district court sittings a year, at least 5,000 grand jurors are empanelled

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

Hapless Arab refugees are martyrs to their own nationalist demagogues, not to Israel, Rabbi Feinberg charges.

Arab Refugees: Nasser's Political Gimmick

by Abraham L. Feinberg

ISRAEL CELEBRATES its Tenth Anniversary this year. The Arab refugee-camps are the same age. The time has come to air a few facts.

The plight of the refugees is wretched. Would anyone find it pleasant to squat and rot unwanted for ten years, especially when he thinks he has been wronged?

Their problem is constantly brought up to me by Gentile friends, especially clergymen. Sometimes I wonder if this constant attention to the Arab unfortunates may not be a sub-conscious effort to balance off a sense of guilt for Hitler's martyrs 15 years ago. The charge that *Jews* are now cruel can dab a soothing balm on the conscience! . . . Also, the Israeli may be venting bitterness on the Arabs for the torment many of them endured as refugees from Hitler.

I do not believe that Christendom is atoning for crucified Jews by flaying Jews for crucified Arabs. And I am *sure* that the Israeli are not seeking revenge against Hitler in the refugee-cantonments of Gaza. But we Jews have an excuse for strong feeling!

We still remember the shiploads of Jewish refugees who drowned in cattle-boats in 1941 and '42 because they were not permitted to land in Palestine and no other country would receive them. Some died within sight of the shore! And thousands more were massacred in Nazi Germany's ovens and gas-chambers who might have escaped the net, had the authorities governing Palestine under British Mandate let them through! During all that, conferences on "refugee-relief" dripped with the pious sympathy of countries which made no move to save a single one! Yet Palestine had been promised to the Jews as a national-homeland and "home is the place where, when you have to go there, they have to take you in", or it is nothing!

And think of the incalculable flood of Jews who have trudged the road of exile, for 19 centuries instead of 10 years — and *they* didn't get a UN dole and food and shelter. All the more reason why the world expects us to be compassionate! We *know* what refugee-ism means!

First, let's get the record straight! Arabs were not

expelled from Israel as a deliberate policy. They left *voluntarily* when the five Arab states launched an invasion against Israel only a few hours after it declared independence, on May 15th, 1948. Most of them hailed the invading armies as "liberators" and danced with glee when the Secretary-General of the Arab League trumpeted the attack as a glorious "war of extermination and a momentous massacre . . . like the Mongolian massacre and the Crusades". If *anyone* forced Arabs out of Israel, it was their own High Command, which broadcast urgent instructions to get across the border and wait for the "annihilation" of the Jews; then they would return and gather up the booty . . . The flaw in the contract was that the Israeli civilian army turned the proud promenade of desert sheiks into a pell-mell flight of scared rabbits!

Even before the "war" ended in an "armistice", the Israeli authorities asked the Arabs to stay on and settle back to normal lives. There is clear evidence to that effect. Almost 150,000 did so; they dwell in Israel today as equal, secure citizens of the only democracy in the Middle East.

Have not the *former Jewish* refugees *in* Israel helped the *present Arab* "refugees *from* Israel"? They re-united some families and offered to compensate for abandoned property; they used precious foreign exchange to release bank-accounts; they handed over the contents of safe-deposit boxes. How different from Iraq, which totally refuses to indemnify the Jews it exiled in 1950-51! How different from Egypt, which drove out thousands of Jews who had dwelt there for generations, after confiscating all they possessed! (There are Egyptian-Jewish refugees in Toronto today whom Nasser's police X-rayed from head to toe in the search for precious jewels!) . . . Yes, Israel has already done more to assist Arab refugees than their vociferous defenders in Cairo and Damascus.

The trouble is that the refugees *refuse* constructive help, from Israel or any other source. A sum of 200-million dollars voted by the UN for homes and jobs is still unspent. Top UN workers report that idle inhabitants of the camps often won't let themselves be retrained for employment. They will accept nothing but the food to keep body and soul together while they breed and brood and dream about destroying Israel.

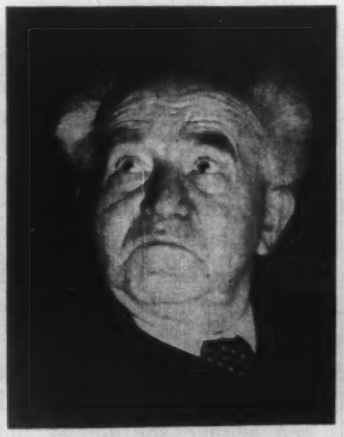
Move out of crowded, stinking tents into the vast, empty domain of their Arab kinsmen, with arable land, water, enormous oil, gas and mineral resources? Try to convert a desert into one of the most productive areas on earth, as the Israeli have done, by supplying the manpower it needs? Take advantage of irrigation projects that would re-settle thousands of families in the Jordan Valley and east of the Suez Canal? Certainly *not,* they say!

Why not? The advisor on Refugees to the World Council of Churches, the Research Group for European Migration Problems, provide the answer: "for *political reasons*". As a "means of pressure, to get Israel wiped off the map, to get the greatest possible number of concessions, to keep the refugee-problem an open sore!" One former representative of the UN relief organization said, "Arab leaders don't give a damn whether the refugees live or die!" When I recall that refugees living in Arab countries are sometimes discriminated against and denied jobs, that outburst doesn't sound so profane. (Have the missionaries to the Arabs ever considered

CONTINUED ON PAGE 41

A Canadian rabbi charges that the Arab refugees in Israel are being used as a propaganda weapon by Colonel Nasser to extort political concessions.

Nasser uses refugees in his crusade for "Arab rights".



Ben Gurion feels opening border would end Israel.

Refugees plight is wretched, squatting unwanted for 10 years, nursing resentment and sense of injustice.

Charmion King: "Show Business" and The Theatre

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Miss King will make her Stratford Shakespearean debut this summer in both "Twelfth Night," "Henry IV."

ACCORDING TO TRADITION, the actor is born to the theatre and frequently has his first glimpse of back-stage from the tray of a wardrobe trunk. This may have been true in the pre-television era, but during the past dozen years or more the stage has become a highly competitive profession which demands as much specialized training and application as any other field. Talent and circumstance are still essential. But they can't be depended on any longer as a short-cut to success.

Today—and this is especially true of Canada—most of our better known stage stars are university graduates. Few have any theatrical background. All have served a well-organized stage-apprenticeship. They are a hard working, soundly trained group, who tend to discuss their work in terms of theatre rather than show-business. They are equally distrustful of short cuts to success and of personal publicity unrelated to their work. In one respect, however, they conform to old-fashioned tradition. All, admittedly, are stage-struck.

Charmion King, who will make her Stratford Shakespearean debut this summer, is typical of this group. Born in Toronto, she was educated at Bishop Strachan School and later at the University of Toronto. She recalls that in her freshman year she was presented with the usual vocational questionnaire and set down "Actress" as her professional goal. The vocational director didn't take this hopeful entry very seriously and neither, she admits, did she. She had always taken part enthusiastically in school and church plays and children's theatre, but

First leading role: Shaw's "St. Joan", Hart House Theatre, University of Toronto.

She appears frequently at Toronto's Crest Theatre, although she won't commit herself to strict repertoire. This scene is from Chekov's "The Cherry Orchard".

her actual ambitions were still rather nebulous. Meanwhile, she was committed to a university course; and while Toronto offers through Hart House every facility for dramatic training, it doesn't provide any dramatic course that leads to a degree. In her case, the Bachelor of Arts degree had to come first.

It was Hart House however that gave her her real direction and crystallized her ambition. When Director Robert Gill asked her in her last year about her plans after graduation she said she had definitely decided on the theatre. "Stay away from it!" he warned. The advice could hardly have been whole-hearted however, for the following summer he took her, along with a promising Hart House group to Woodstock, New York.

Here the group went through a further course in stage apprenticeship, alternating stage roles with the usual theatre chores — scene painting, property assembling, lighting, etc. — on the straw-hat circuit. It was a crowded period and it extended considerably her experience in the theatre. It also had its heart-stopping moments. Once, for instance, she was required, on two days' notice to play the lead in "I Am a Camera". Since the heroine of the Isherwood play comes on in the first act, is on stage practically all the time, and never stops talking, it was a fairly taxing assignment. She got through it triumphantly however, with little or no rehearsal and without skipping a line or missing a cue.

It was during the Woodstock period that she was observed by a Hollywood executive and offered a screen test, a proposal which she promptly turned down. She felt, she admits, very dubious about the possibilities of a successful Hollywood career, and even more doubtful that a Hollywood career was the sort of success she wanted. At that time, too, she declined, though after considerable debate, an offer to appear as the younger sister in a Broadway production of "My Sister Eileen". "Naturally every actress in the world wants to appear

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

Canada's new crop of actors are hard-working and soundly trained. Mostly college graduates, they talk of theatre, not "show business", spurn short cuts to success.

In her first professional role as Bella in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" with Elissa Landi at Woodstock Playhouse, N.Y. Miss Landi was "a really great lady".

Travel

A link between Canadians and the Swiss is forged as Trans-Canada Airlines continues its expansion into continental Europe.

Canadian Mountie and his Swiss counterpart salute as Red Ensign is hoisted in Zurich.

The Alps Unshaken As Canadians Arrive

by Norton Calder

THE SWISS, who have enjoyed the uninterrupted serenity of their mountain valleys since the days of Napoleon, are girding themselves for an invasion from the New World. The Canadians are coming.

I had the privilege of joining an advance party that recently reconnoitred the terrain, as a guest of the Trans-Canada Airlines and the Swiss National Tourist Office. We were a formidable crew of Press, Politicians and junketing VIP's but we were effortlessly disarmed by characteristic Swiss charm, wit and genial hospitality. The Swiss, like the Alps, remain unshaken.

As for us, we brushed up our high school French (une biere, s'il vous plait); picked up a smattering of German (ein bier, bitte!); scaled some Alps in the relative comfort of ingenious cog-wheel railroads; hazarded a casual Swiss franc (23 cents in "real" money) at legal roulette; breakfasted a la Noel Coward on hotel room balconies overlooking lakes and improbable-seeming mountains, lunched at sidewalk cafes (pretending to be American foreign correspondents) and dined in tapestry-hung, stone-walled halls of baronial castles on choice hens roasted on a spit in a fireplace the size of a barn.

If you want all the facts and figures about where to stay, how much to tip the concierge and what kind of wax to take for your skis, your travel agent will tell you or, on request, I will send you 40 pounds of beautifully illustrated literature which I brought back on the plane, my newly acquired continental courtesy having prevented me from leaving it in hotel rooms. In the meantime, a few memoranda from my notebook:

We flew in a TCA Super Constellation, on the pre-inaugural flight of a new Montreal-to-Zurich service which goes twice a week, one flight via Paris (11 hours 25 minutes), the other via Shannon and Brussels (12 hours 25 minutes). You can go De Luxe ($916.40 return), First Class ($826.40), Tourist ($626.60) or Economy Class ($513.20) the difference depending on:

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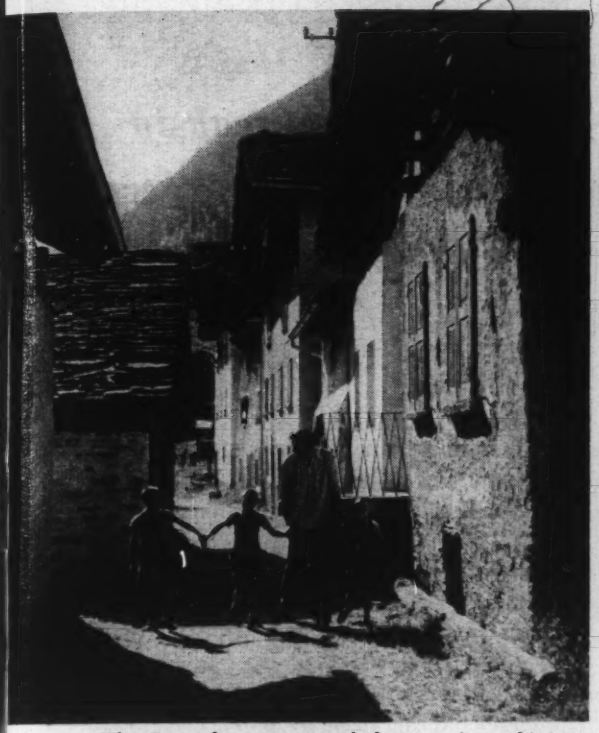

The Swiss have mastered the art of combining old-world charm, modern efficiency, comfort.

Passengers on TCA's pre-inaugural Montreal-Zurich flight are met at Zurich by Swiss police and Mounties flown in from Brussels Fair.

Gruyere, home of the world-famous Swiss cheese and the site of the ancient castle of the Counts of Gruyere.

Switzerland offers visitors summer water sports as well as ski-ing in mountain snow—all in the same day, if you like.

Zurich, situated on a lake, divided by a river, has one of Europe's busiest airports, connecting major cities.

Swiss hotel-keepers, reputedly world's finest, offer guests service and hospitality to match the magnificent scenery.

What to Look For In Mutual Funds

Funds weathered the break in the market with flying colors. Brokers give them "hard sell".

by R. M. Baiden

WHEN THE STOCK MARKET cracked in the latter part of last year, one section came under especially close scrutiny: the 45-odd mutual fund and investment trust companies operating in Canada. The reason was the fear that when the market cracked, the funds would collapse.

The thinking ran like this: when the public buys into mutuals, the funds use the money to increase their portfolios. But if the market drops and the public wants out, the mutuals will have to sell stock. If they have to sell rapidly they might have to "dump" stock, thus aggravating the market break and further depressing their own shares. Another factor was public confidence would be severely shaken if mutuals were seen dumping large blocks of stock.

As it turned out, the funds fared somewhat better than the market as a whole. The result has been the realization by many previously disinterested stock brokers and investment houses that they have a good thing in mutuals This, in turn, has led to some of the most aggressive legitimate stock merchandising in many years.

In short, if you haven't been asked yet, chances are you will be asked to buy into some form of mutual fund.

Mutual funds and investment trusts (the terms are synonymous for working purposes), are essentially holding companies. That is, they buy and hold stock or bonds, of other corporations.

There are two main types: the closed-end mutuals and the open-end mutuals. A closed-end mutual acquires a certain portfolio, offers a certain number of shares on the market and then goes about increasing its portfolio while holding constant the number of shares it has put on the market. An open-end mutual sells progressively more of its stock at the breakup value of its portfolio.

Open-end and closed-end mutuals may be of the "balanced" or the "specialty" variety. A balanced fund attempts to strike the best mean among growth and defensive securities from a broad range of industry. A specialty fund puts more of its eggs in one basket—such as utilities, electronics, or as with a new U.S. specialty, guided missiles. Specialty funds may also be formed to exercise control over a group of companies—Argus Corp. for example — or to

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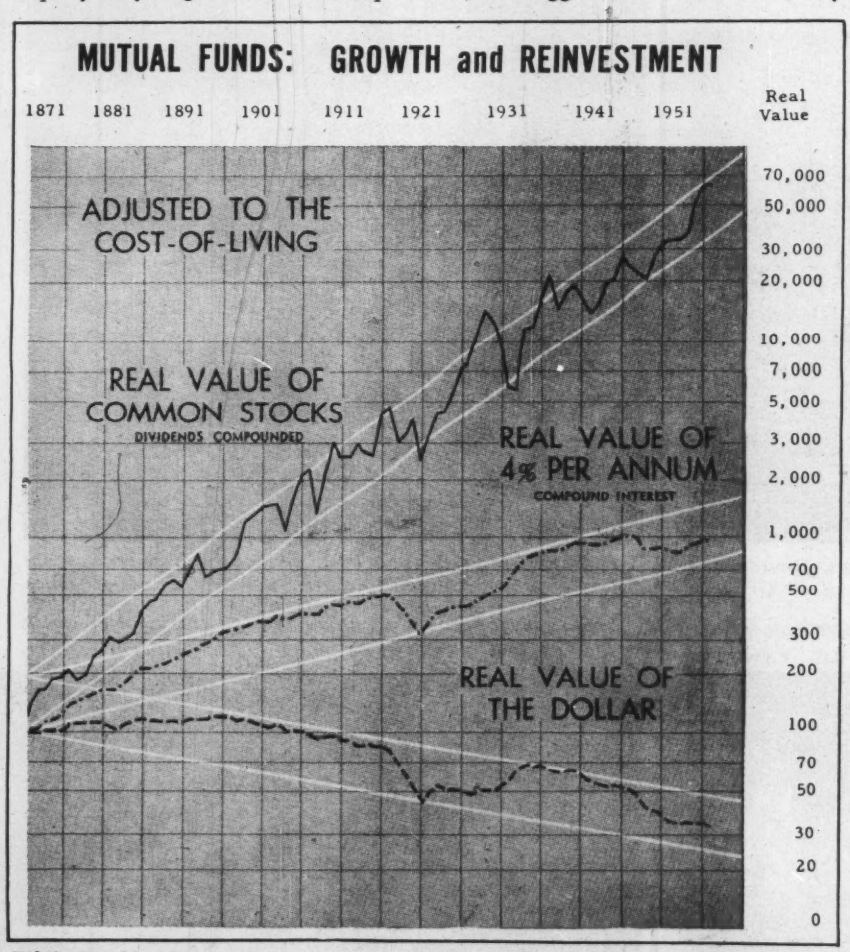

While "real" value of dollar dropped sharply, value of common stock with dividends reinvested climbed almost 8% a year. Dollar invested at 4% grew at 2.6%.

"Aluminum!
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Aluminum is showing up everywhere these days "ACSR" (Aluminum Conductor Steel Reinforced) for example, is the cable used for practically all transmission lines in Canada. The ever widening use of this versatile metal has been made possible by the development of new alloys, improved fabricating techniques, consumer demand and ALCAN "know how".

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ALCAN

Inco Metals at work in Canada

To help insure the purity of the milk you drink, the tanks on most modern dairy tank trucks are made of stainless steel containing about 8% nickel. The stainless steel for these tanks is manufactured right here in Canada from nickel supplied by Inco. In Sudbury, Ontario, Inco workmen mine, mill and smelt the nickel-bearing ore. Then it goes to Inco's Port Colborne plant for refining. The refined nickel is sold to a Canadian steel company for the production of stainless steel. And Canadian fabricators use this nickel-containing stainless steel in the manufacture of dairy tank trucks and many other products.

There's INCO NICKEL in modern stainless steel dairy tank trucks... *and it helps keep your milk pure*

STAINLESS STEEL is a modern miracle metal. It resists rust and corrosion. It won't stain or tarnish. It has a bright, shiny surface that is easy to keep clean.

No wonder so many modern housewives want stainless steel sinks in their kitchens... stainless steel tableware in their dining rooms. Architects have used stainless steel for years to brighten and beautify the interiors of the buildings they design... and now they're using it for the exterior walls of buildings. Food processing industries depend on it to help keep their products pure.

Take the dairy industry, for example. Modern farms and dairies are now using stainless steel equipment for handling and processing milk. The milk seldom touches anything but stainless steel from milking to bottling time. Even the tanks on the huge trucks that haul milk from the farm to the dairy are made with stainless steel to protect the milk from contamination.

These dairy tank trucks are manufactured in Canada. The stainless steel that goes into them is also produced in Canada. Most of the stainless steel made in Canada for dairy equipment contains Inco Nickel. Another example of the way Inco metals serve the Canadian industries that serve you.

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Chess

by D. M. LeDain

HOW FARES MY LADY? Ricterio, in his "Chronico Senoniense", tells the story of a husband who would play chess with his wife, but—"She, being the most skilful very often mated him, which put him into such a passion, that full of shame and vexation he used to beat her soundly, notwithstanding which they were both so passionately fond of the game that they resumed their play".

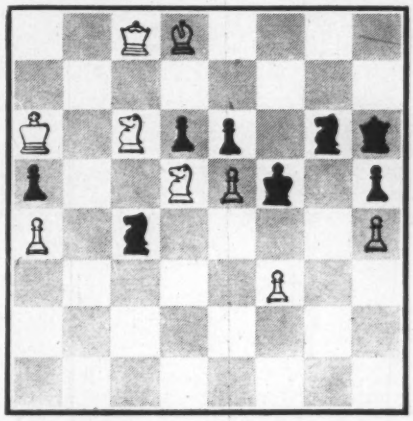
Vera Menchik, world woman champion 1927-1939, often amazed masters.

White: Vera Menchik, Black: Sir G. Thomas, (London, 1932).

1.P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2.P-QB4, P-KKt3; 3.Kt-QB3, B-Kt2; 4.P-K4, P-Q3; 5.P-B3, Castles; 6.B-K3, P-K4; 7.KKt-K2, P-Kt3; 8.Q-Q2, Kt-B3; 9.P-Q5, Kt-K2; 10.P-KKt4, Kt-Q2; 11.R-KKt1, P-QR4; 12. Castles, Kt-QB4; 13.Kt-Kt3, B-Q2; 14. P-KR4, P-R5, 15.P-R5, Q-Kt1; 16.B-R6, Q-R2; 17.BxB, KxB; 18.Kt-B5ch, KtxKt; 19.KtPxKt, P-R6; 20.P-B6ch, K-R1; 21.Q-R6, PxPch; 22.K-Kt1, R-KKt1; 23.PxP, PxP; 24.QxPch, Resigns.

Solution of Problem No. 193 (Anderson). Key, I.K-Q6.

Problem No. 194, by Mrs. W. J. Baird. White mates in two. (9+8)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

THE CHILDREN watched hopefully as Uncle Tom emptied his pocket. "Not even seventy-five cents," he told them, putting twenty-one assorted coins on the table, "but that's all I've got."

"How will we share it?" asked Pam.

Their uncle checked the coins before replying. "Equal shares," he said. "Pat is just six and Peg's a year older, so you get seven coins each if you pick the right ones."

But Pam likes doing things her own way. "We get equal shares this way too," she declared, dividing the coins into three little heaps. "That's seven for Peg, and six for Pat, and the rest for me."

Uncle Tom laughed. "Okay," he agreed. "One way or the other it's all the same so long as you don't fight over it."

We don't even know exactly how much there was, but maybe you can find out.

Thanks for an idea, to: J. R. English, Trenton, Ont. (76)

Answer on Page 44.

Words and Music

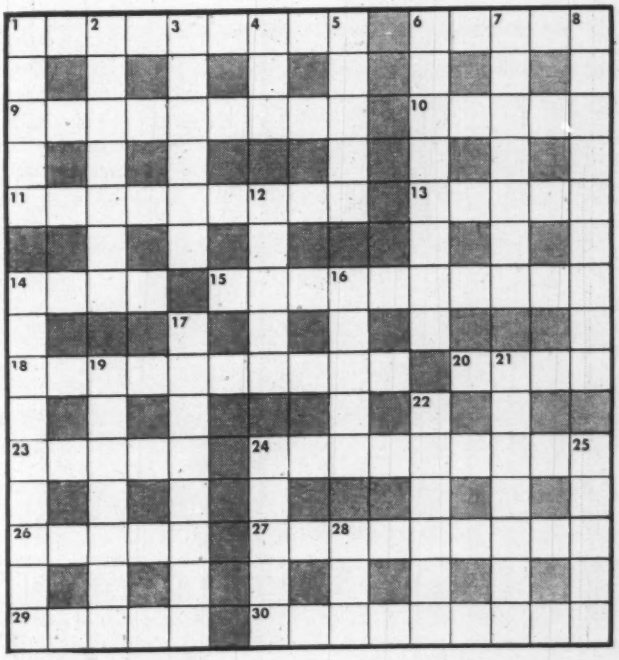
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 With which Rubinstein opens his recitals, but not necessarily his instrument. (5, 4)
6 Mother and wife of 1D? (5)
9 It just goes to show what authors call a book! (5, 4)
10 See 29.
11 Where some chessmen feather their nests? (9)
13 But I can't take it out to this state. (5)
14 Effect made by part of the chorus—off-stage, perhaps. (4)
15 Hi! Sarge has got the D.S.C. That lets him out! (10)
18 Art invites a different outlook—a verbal one, perhaps. (10)
20 The siren's song? (4)
23 In the Scottish song, Robin took the air on little notice. (5)
24 He always carried a Puccini opera in his head—as might be expected. (9)
26 The gang that works on the links? (5)
27 Where the Darktown Strutters strutted—to keep away from the club? (9)
29, 10. Helped the actor—to transport his audience in bygone days? (5, 5)
30 Shaw vehicle that might have caused a doctor's dilemma. (5, 4)

DOWN

1 See 6A. (5)
2 It takes 26 to change into a Biblical city. (7)
3 Give an eye to this and it will surprise you. (6)
4 She was Stowed away in heaven. (3)
5 They followed one in dances of the twenties. (5)
6 He wrote lays, in fact he wrote one every time he signed his name. (8)
7 Is it, to sing after a drink? (7)
8 Where one hears "Lear", perhaps, before the performance. (9)
12 He was crazy to appear on a Russian 9. (5)
14 One sometimes needs wings to make these on 29. (9)
16 The first person to leave when voices change to bays. (5)
17 Gets near to keep apart. (8)
19 Where Foster's banjo player came from. (7)
21 But sesame wasn't a plant to him. (3, 4)
22 Try to carry out the gear. (6)
24 I bit a bone. (5)
25 Not out to rent one of 16. (5)
28 Caused a Queen's last gasp—and it was the end. (3)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Cudgel
4 Staccato
10, 2. London
11 Commandeers
12 Smear
14 Happiness
16 Unit
17 Stable boy
20 Poppycock
22 Nina
25 Operative
27 Annie
28 Information
30 Hoe
31 Hortense
32 Rhesus

DOWN

1 Coliseum
2 See 10
3 Escort
5 Tramp
6 Codeine
7 See 29
8 Obsess
9 Emphatic
13 Epitome
15 Emotion
18 Bacteria
19 Nameless
21 Prairie
23 Modish
24 Hannah
26 Imams
29, 7. Forage
30 Has (443)

COLOUR FAST AND WEAR FREE
despite Feet, Feet, Feet

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"The Price Is Right": Bill Cullen with Carolyn Stroupe, Beverley Bentley.

The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Quizzes and Parlor Games

THE PARLOR GAME is at least as old as the parlor, but it took television to raise it to the level of a spectator sport. Originally devised as a substitute for conversation, the parlor game still made demands on any assembled company, which must participate, however reluctantly, if the evening wasn't to pile up on the rocks. Television has now substituted the quiz show for participation, as well as the panel show for conversation, and so has made it possible to pass an evening in a state of almost complete inertia.

Having created this public apathy, the quiz-show and parlor-game producers are now making fresh, and often misguided efforts to liven up both shows and audience. As a result we have the emergence of such programs as *Make Me Laugh* and *Pantomime Quiz*.

In *Make Me Laugh*, in case you have missed it, the entrant is required to keep a straight face while a comic assaults him with jokes, wisecracks, funny faces and insults. As a reward, he is given a dollar for every second he is able to resist the bombardment without laughing, and I can't think of an easier way of earning a dollar even in these inflated times. He must, to be sure, submit to being hoisted in a sort of dental chair which raises him to eye-level with the comic, and it would be hard to say which makes the more distressing spectacle, the dangling stoney-faced contestant or the sweating comic. Note to producer: *Make Me Laugh* could be made still more lugubrious if the contestant were paid a dollar a second every time he makes the comic cry.

Pantomime Quiz is a more cheerful affair since the contestants, at least, seem to be having a wonderful time. Unfortunately it's the sort of enjoyment that the audience can share only by empathy, as though it were watching an hilarious party through a rumpus-room basement window. *Pantomime* is a revival of the old parlor game *Stinky-pink*, with each contestant in turn illustrating in pantomime a contributed gag or wisecrack while opposing teams work themselves into a frenzy of guessing. All the contestants here are professional performers, so they are able to throw themselves into the romp with plenty of abandon.

To speed things up they have worked out a sort of shorthand pantomime system for the simpler parts of speech. This leaves the audience miles behind the performance and helps to add to the happy confusion. The last time I saw *Pantomime Quiz*, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, of all people, was required to pantomime the message "Card-table cocktail: One nip and your legs fold up." Sir Cedric worked with immense energy and elo-

quence but from where I sat he might just as well have been describing the Miracle of Morgan's Creek.

The Price is Right also provides a fine evening, at any rate for the contestants. In contrast to older giveaway quiz programs which lure contestants by handing out vast sums of money, *The Price is Right* dazzles entrants by parading before them all the things that money can buy, from an automatic can-opener to a 1958 Oldsmobile. The prizes run in value to thousands of dollars and may include for laughs such non-negotiable items as a live peacock, an African safari and the services of a jazz band. Candidates on this program are obviously selected for their high volatility, and the ideal contestant is someone who has to be taken back at the end of the evening and put to bed under sedation.

There seems to be a note of desperation in all this activity; but there is no doubt that it was high time for a change. Over the past year, quiz programs have tended to sag more and more under the weight of special and unrelated information, delivered by the type of mental prodigy that Henry Miller once described irritably as "educated nitwits". The truth is that the specialist in any single category is usually a pretty dull subject.

The really exciting prodigy is, of course, the specialist in all categories; e.g. Elfrida van Nardhoff, who recently broke the Charles van Doren record on *Twenty-One*. Miss van Nardhoff looks like a youthful dean of women and plays out her answers with the coolness of a casino operator. Like her predecessor Charles van Doren, however, she is a rare phenomenon. There just aren't enough van Dorens and van Nardhoffs to sustain a program of this type, and probably that is why producers are tending more and more to convert their *viva voce* examinations into old-fashioned parlor romps.

"Twenty-One": Jack Barry questions.

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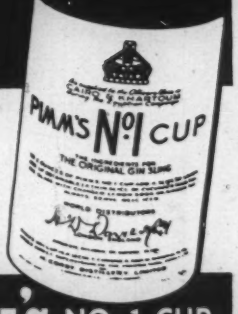

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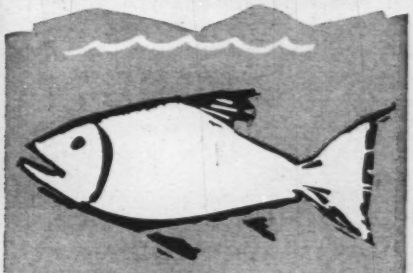

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Books

by Robertson Davies

Poictesme to Peyton Place

For Summer reading Canadian publishers have provided a wide variety of easily-assimilable books. Herewith some selections from a new and interesting collection.

Grace Metalious: Story-teller.

WHAT MAKES A BOOK SCANDALOUS? From time to time there is a hubbub about a book which, to someone who reads many books, seems no more calculated to scandalize what Mr Podsnap and all his numerous descendants call The Young Person than a dozen others published in the same year. Why is it chosen? What is there about it which especially outrages the outrageable section of the public? (I do not say the reading public, because the champions of public morals are rarely great readers.) Why one novel more than another of its kind?

The fate of *Peyton Place* in Canada provokes these questions. The book was given a scandalous aura by its publishers before it appeared in the U.S.A. A "young housewife in blue jeans", and the wife of a teacher, too, had ripped the lid off a supposedly typical New England community. The publicity stressed scandal. The book was denied entry to Canada, but travellers brought enough copies across the border to make it fairly easily available. Now, for no reason which I have been able to discover, it has appeared for sale here, both in the hard-cover edition and in the paper-back. Anybody can read it. Yet there are hints that our new government means to take a severe line toward books which do not meet its as yet undefined standards of decency.

As I write this, news comes of the death of James Branch Cabell, whose allegory about the country of Poictesme, and the pawnbroker Jurgen, was as scandalous in the early 'twenties as *Peyton Place* is now. I got *Jurgen* down from my topmost shelf and re-read it, to see if the scandal had lasted. It is a book of real charm, though the mannerism of its prose is now unfashionable, and could easily take its place in the library of a girls' school. Will the flavor of *Peyton Place* grow faint in thirty years?

No it will not, though of course it will change. For where *Jurgen* deals with sex allegorically and wittily (for Cabell was a writer of fine quality) *Peyton Place* takes us on a tour of the shambles which is small-town life. *Peyton Place* is true to as much of life as its author chooses to include; I have lived in small towns, and could match all her scandals, and outdo a few of them—and so could anybody who has known a small town well. Of course small towns have another side — many other sides — which are not dealt with in *Peyton Place*. Let us catalogue her cupboard of skeletons.

There is semi-incest, when Lucas Cross ravishes his step-daughter Selina, and murder, when Selina revenges herself; Selina's abortion by dear, lovable old Dr. Swain comes into this part of the plot. There is Constance MacKenzie's life of deception with her illegitimate daughter Allison, and Mrs. Mackenzie's extra-marital affair with the school principal, Mike Rossi. There is the destruction of Norman Page by his possessive mother Evelyn, who must be the only character in fiction to use the enema as an instrument of sexual domination. There is Nellie Cross, a feeble-minded creature who is infected with venereal disease by Lucas, and hangs herself. There is Miss Hester Goodale, who dies, apparently of spontaneous combustion, while spying on the love-making of her neighbors.

There is an obscene drinking debauch in a cellar. There is the spoliation of an old man by an ambitious young couple, Roberta and Harmon Carter; Harmon urges Roberta to marry the dotard so that after his death they may marry and have his money. There is a Congregationalist parson who is secretly a Catholic. Kathy Ellsworth has her arm torn off by the machinery in a Fun House. And there is a good deal of 'teen-age experiment in what Dr. Kinsey calls "petting to climax", especially in the case of Rodney Harrington (son of the town's richest man and so, by hallowed tradition, a brat) and Betty Anderson. And finally the chaste Allison, presumably the author's *alter ego*, is seduced by a literary agent.

The high point in this chamber of small-town horrors is the great courtroom scene where Selina is tried for the murder of Lucas and dear old Doc Swain takes the witness stand to give everybody a fine old-fashioned bawling-out for their manifold vices and hypocrisies. Doc Swain is a cardboard figure—the rugged general practitioner, repository of a thousand secrets, rough and dirty of tongue, but with a heart of uranium. Some of his fellow-puppets are the idealistic schoolteacher Miss Thornton, the easy-going crypto-liberal editor Seth Buswell, and the village rich man and tyrant Leslie Harrington. These people have no depth of character; they are stereotypes, but not, for that reason, without force in the story.

They are stereotypes because it is as stereotypes, rather than as people, that an adolescent sees his elders in a small community — or elsewhere, probably. Mrs. Metalious has written about her own youth, and she has written, unconsciously, from the standpoint of an immature girl. The movie-makers were shrewd to understand this when they went to work on *Peyton Place;* they Booth Tarkingtonized the story, but they held on faithfully to

the truth that it is a 'teen-ager's dream in which only the young are quite real. The book, and the film, are poorest where they try to give middle-aged people common humanity, as in the love-story of Connie MacKenzie and Mike Rossi. Similarly the middle-aged man who seduces Allison is never brought to life; he has no feelings, because only the young and tender have feelings—in the opinion of the young and tender.

The book is written to shock, but not to be dirty. It is a young girl's determined effort to tell the home folks what she thinks of them and what she knows about them; because, whatever her chronological age may be, Mrs. Metalious' equipment as a writer is that of a young girl.

The book has been sneered at as of no literary merit, and this is not quite just. It contains many passages of bad "fine writing"; indeed it begins with one . . ."Indian summer is like a woman. Ripe, hotly passionate, but fickle, etc. . . . ." These are the gropings after poetry of an unpoetic talent. But as a piece of narrative structure the book is good, for it keeps the reader galloping on, anxious to see what comes next. Some of the scenes about young people are written with strong feeling which gets through to the reader movingly. It will be a strange reader indeed who finds nothing of his own youth in *Peyton Place*. Books do not sell in millions of copies if they have no merit of any kind, and mere scandalous incident will not make them readable; the boredom of the works of the Marquis de Sade is evidence in support of this. *Peyton Place,* until it gets to the dull coda about Allison's adventures in New York, is the work of a true story-teller.

Should it be banned in Canada? Frankly, if we must have banning, we would be wiser to bar *Jurgen,* for its poetic style and its wit make sex seem charming and pleasurable, and the object of book-banning appears to be to keep this opinion from spreading. Mrs. Metalious' book, for all its narrative skill, is a flat-footed tale, and it is not the four-letter words but the inability of the author to rise to any kind of disciplined style which makes it so. It tells of nothing which most people of fourteen or over do not know, and it cannot be said to make an aspect of life attractive.

If books are to deal with life as, in part, it is, rather than as conventional people wish it were; if books may present experience and observation without being obliged to draw conclusions; if a book may be frank without also being of unusual literary merit, then *Peyton Place* should be offered freely in our bookstores.

Peyton Place, by Grace Metalious—*Copp Clark—$4.50.* Also available in *Dell Pocket Books, 50 cents.*

The Falling Out

The Voyage of the Lucky Dragon, by Ralph E. Lapp, — pp. 200, endpaper map, illustrations—*Musson—$4.25*

THE LUCKY DRAGON, doubly lucky in theory since the dragon is a Japanese symbol of good fortune, was surely one of the most ill-fated vessels ever to leave port, and the unluckiest of the whole ill-starred voyage was the day the sun rose in the West. On that day, although well outside the proscribed danger area in the Marshall Islands, the crew of *The Lucky Dragon* unwittingly witnessed the previously unannounced explosion of a fantastically destructive new-type American H-bomb and was liberally showered with radio-active ash. The accident occurred because confident scientists had not counted on stratospheric winds which spread and re-directed the radio-active fall-out. The author believes that this voyage, because it revealed the true striking power of the atom, may some day rank with the voyage of Columbus.

Dr. Lapp's superb report, intriguing story and sad commentary on the fluke which involved a group of ordinary human beings in a dramatic moment of history appears at an urgently opportune time. This is a book for everyone who can read.

M.A.H.

Sweep of History

The Sicilian Vespers, by Steven Runciman—pp 287 and appendix—notes, bibliography, index, end-paper genealogies—illustrations—*Macmillan—$5.50.*

AT PALERMO, Sicily, on a March evening of 1282, the Sicilians rose in revolt against their French overlords and thus set their feet on the first of the "little steps" that brought down the strongest and proudest ruler of the time, Charles

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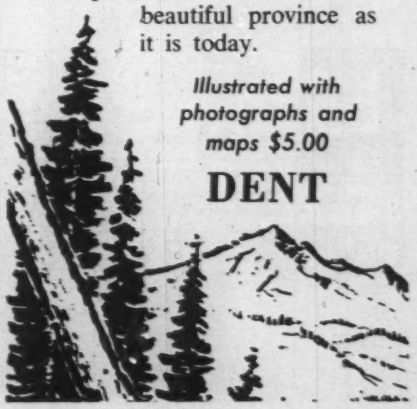

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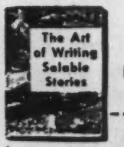

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of Anjou. But more was lost than the Angevin empire. With it went the power of the Papacy which had wasted its authority in a cause without being certain of its moral right. The Sicilian Vespers, as the revolt was popularly termed, is seen by Steven Runciman as the beginning of the rise of nationalism in Europe.

This is history on the grand scale. It has sweep and power, clarity and perspective. Sir Steven takes the whole thirteenth century Mediterranean world as his setting and stretches it from England to Constantinople. He crowds it with characters, but he introduces them in so lucid a fashion and keeps them moving in such orderly ranks that the reader too is carried along to the climax without faltering. As a side benefit, *The Sicilian Vespers* provides the historical background necessary to an understanding of Dante's *Commedia*. An important and valuable book. F.A.R.

Memories of War

Private Elisha Stockwell, Jr., Edited by Byron R. Abernethy—pp. 206, notes, index and illustrations — *Burns & MacEachern — $4.75.*

NOT OFTEN, perhaps fortunately, does a genuine primitive find its way into print. The present volume is one which it would have been unfortunate to miss. Elisha Stockwell ran away from his Massachusetts farm home at the tender age of fifteen to enlist in Abraham Lincoln's army. Although almost unlettered, he was shrewd, intelligent, and had a good memory. At the age of eighty-one, lonely after the death of the wife he had married at eighteen, blind Elisha sat down to record, without references of any kind, his memories of his Civil War experiences.

This simple, artless book is the raw stuff of an experience alien in time. While it will doubtless be of more vital interest to students of the Civil War, it will also please the general reader who is intrigued by novelty. M.A.H.

Glorious Follies

The Square Pegs by Irving Wallace—pp. 315—index, a note on sources and some photographs — *McClelland & Stewart— $5.50.*

THE SQUARE PEGS is a book about eccentricity as illustrated by the lives of nine people who may have been crack-brained, but who were certainly lively nonconformists. Whether their schemes were gaudy or grandiose, perverse or mischievous, they carried them to success or failure with magnificent single-heartedness and defiance of convention.

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F.A.R.

Limbering Up

New Orleans Sketches, by William Faulkner, with an introduction by Carvel Collins—pp. 223—*Ryerson—$4.50*

WHEN AN AUTHOR has established his fame, the immature works of his youth become precious and strangely significant to his devotees. This volume contains such work. The sketches and stories here reproduced first appeared in 1925 in the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* and *The Double Dealer*. Since most of them sound like the work of a gifted undergraduate, it is a shock to learn that Faulkner was twenty-seven when he wrote them; that, in four years more, he published *The Sound and the Fury*.

Their present interest is mainly antiquarian, for those readers curious about the literary exercises of an essentially poetic imagination.

M.A.H.

Country Gentleman

William Byrd of Virginia: *The London Diary (1717-1721) and other Writings* edited by Louis B. Wright and Marion Tinling — pp. 631, index — *Oxford University Press — $11.00.*

WILLIAM BYRD is the second of that name of the great colonial family associated with the settlement of Virginia. He was an urbane aristocrat, equally at home in the fashionable society or coffee-houses of London, at Council meetings or on his vast plantations in Virginia, or in a surveyor's camp on the edge of the colonies.

For most of his adult life he kept a diary in shorthand, in which he recorded his daily activities — what he read, whom he met, what he ate, his ills, his pleasures, his aspirations and his chagrins. The editors have translated the years in London from 1717 to 1721 and a part of the diary after his return to Virginia as accurately as the shorthand will permit. They have also included in the present volume Byrd's account of the survey of the territory between Virginia and the Carolinas and his account of

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several other journeys he took in America.

He was a keen observer who wrote in a simple, direct style with a neat and often witty turn of phrase. The diary is repetitive to the extent that his days followed a pattern, but it is interesting as a revelation of the life of a cultivated gentleman of the period and a very human person in whom scholarship and business acumen, piety and lechery were about equally balanced. F.A.R.

Running Comment

George Moore: Letters to Lady Cunard, edited by Rupert Hart-Davis—pp.203—index—*photographs—British Book Service—$6.00.*

GEORGE MOORE probably first met Maud Burke, Lady Cunard, in May, 1894. What is certain is that he fell in love with her on this occasion and began to tell her so immediately in a sequence of letters running from then until his death in 1933. In 1920 he wrote to her, "You brought into the world a hard heart as well as much beauty, grace and charm, and it is small wonder that I fell in love with you, remained in love with you and always shall love you".

That, with slight variation, is the general tenor of most of the letters. They are saved from complete monotony by the felicity of Moore's style and his comments on the art, literature, and music of the period. Lady Cunard was a brilliant hostess and a generous patron, particularly of opera and Moore discusses her projects and protégés with candor. The book has a generous introduction and a brief epilogue. There is also part of a chapter from Moore's novel *Heloise and Abelard* in which the curious may trace the fiction version of his devotion to Lady Cunard. F.A.R.

Unwild Life

The Snow Birch, by John Mantley—*Smithers and Bonellie — $4.75.*

THIS NOVEL is set in the woods of northern Canada, and presents a highly romantic view of modern pioneering on the fringes of settlement. It is the story of Tom Sharron and his Irish bride who hew out a homestead in the Canadian woods. Their son Robbie is born there and grows up knowledgeable in all the ways of the forest and feeling a kinship to the wild creatures he sees about him. Their idyllic life is broken by the death of the father in a forest fire and the mother's remarriage to a great uncouth giant of a man who comes to help them. The inevitable conflict between the boy and his step-father is resolved in a highly dramatic way.

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Yearling, but it seems more like the Limberlost novels of Gene Stratton Porter. John Mantley, who was born in Toronto, but now lives in Hollywood, tells a good story vividly and well, but it is doubtful if life, either animal or human, was ever like this in the north woods.

F.A.R.

Books Received

By Deeds of Truth (M. Hofmann & A. Pierre)—*Ambassador—$5.50.*

A Victorian Eminence (Giles St. Aubyn)—*Ambassador—$5.50.*

Orpheus at Eighty (Vincent Sheean) — *Random House—$6.25.*

Man in Modern Fiction (Edmund Fuller) —*Random House—$4.50.*

The Underground City (H. L. Humes) — *Random House—$4.95.*

The Northern Light (A. J. Cronin) — *McClelland & Stewart—$4.50.*

A Family Lawsuit (S. Mitchell) — *Ambassador—$5.00.*

The Passionate Exiles (Maurice Levaillant) —*Ambassador—$5.95.*

Six Studies in Quarreling (Vincent Brome) —*Ambassador—$6.50.*

Portraits in Satire (Kenneth Hopkins) — *Ambassador—$5.50.*

Sir Joshua Reynolds (Derek Hudson) — *Geoffrey Bles—$7.50.*

Six Proust Reconstructions (Pamela Hansford Johnson)—*Macmillan—$4.00.*

Land Without Justice (Milovan Djilas) — *Longmans, Green—$6.75.*

Memoirs of a Tattooist (Burchett & Leighton) — *British Books—$3.50.*

Rider on a Grey Horse (Barry Joynson Cork) — *British Books—$4.50.*

Zeebrugge (St. George's Day, 1918) (Barrie Pitt) — *British Books—$4.25.*

The Admiral's Fancy (Showell Styles) — *British Books—$3.00.*

Coronation Everest (James Morris) — *British Books—$3.75.*

The World's Greatest Spy Stories (edit. Kurt Singer) — *Harlequin—$0.35.*

The Return of Nighthawk (Sydney Horler) — *Harlequin—$0.35.*

Earth's Shifting Crust (Chas. H. Hapgood) —*McClelland & Stewart—$7.25.*

Coppermine Journey (Farley Mowat) — *McClelland & Stewart—$3.50.*

The Mark of the Warrior (Paul Scott) — *McClelland & Stewart—$3.00.*

Agent of the Devil (Hans Habe) — *Clarke, Irwin—$3.50.*

Matthew Paris (Richard Vaughan) — *Macmillan—$7.15.*

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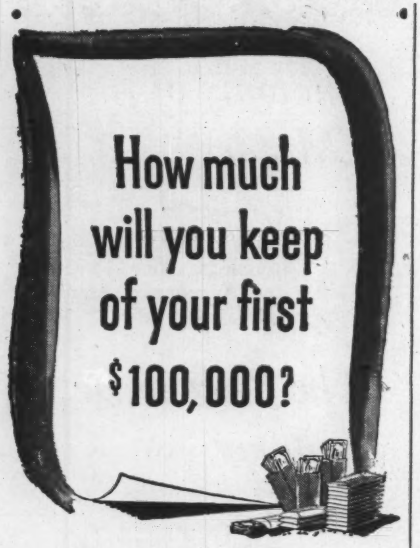

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Charts for market traders — Definition of orebodies — A sound background in a heavy industry — Growing pipe markets?

Chart Traders

What do you think of trading the market through charts?—B.D., Montreal.

Market trading is to be avoided by any one who is not prepared to give up his work or profession and make trading his full-time occupation. Even then it is an extremely hazardous pursuit. The use of charts might or might not lessen the heavy odds against the trader.

Chart makers are strong for their method of trading, and may have reason for their enthusiasm. But we doubt if any chart maker could get a bank to reduce its margin requirements on his commitments simply because they were based on charts.

In any event, the amateur investor's best chances appear to be in buying into the country's basic industries and staying with them through thick and thin. The long-term trend of stocks has always been up.

Orebodies

I am somewhat confused by the meaning of the term "orebody" in press reports dealing with the development of mining properties. What is an "orebody"? And what is the significance of "gross recoverable values" as applied to base-metal mining? — N.D., Ottawa.

To rank as an orebody, a mineral deposit must have tonnages and values which permit economic operation. What would be ore in a close-in area such as Porcupine would not necessarily be ore under the higher scale of costs prevailing in the far north, necessitating travel by airplane and bringing supplies in by air or by tractor train in the winter.

The Leitch gold mine in northwestern Ontario is profitable on the basis of the relatively small tonnage of 100-125 tons a day. But Leitch ore is rich, running $30 a ton or better. A 100-ton operation obviously would not be economic at the $7 to $8 grade which prevails in some camps.

Explaining the term "orebody" is simple as long as only one metal such as gold is concerned. It is, however, a considerably more complicated matter to discuss mixed metal deposits. Relative freight charges as determined by the mine's distance from a smelter loom large in base-metals economics. So does the percentage of contained metal recovered in the mill. This would depend on the nature of the ore, whether it is free milling, contains unfriendly elements, etc. For example, zinc contained in lead concentrates shipped to the smelter was formerly subject to a penalty. Then modern metallurgy caught up with the zinc and old lead-zinc mines in which the zinc has been by-passed got a new lease on life for their zinc content.

Two of the country's biggest mines had metallurgical problems which impeded their development in their early days. These were Consolidated Smelters and Hudson Bay M. & S. Metallurgy provided the key to Pandora's Box in each instance. Again, nickel was formerly a refractory metal in the mining and handling of copper ores until research and development made it popular for use in armor plate.

From a practical standpoint, the danger lies in the possibility of untrained people trying to discuss base-metal mining economics. This frequently results in the projection of figures as to gross recoverable values which are entirely unrealistic when examined against a background of commercial practices. Gross recoverable values are obtained by multiplying the estimated metallic content of a deposit by the price per pound which the metal brings. There is however a possibility of somewhat less than 100% recovery being obtained.

Canadian Vickers

Does Canadian Vickers look attractive at recent levels?—K.T., Vancouver.

Although Canadian Vickers is engaged in highly cyclical pursuits, which means equally cyclical earnings, its capital stock does not appear to be over-priced in relation to liquid and fixed assets and to the company's position and outlook.

Before discussing the company's business, it would be well to grasp the financial details since they are of great importance in gauging the attractions of the equity.

Vickers has outstanding 545,000 shares of capital stock; no preferred stock, no bonds or debentures. It had at November

30, 1957, current assets of $18,285,133 versus current liabilities of $11,625,821; net liquid assets of $6,659,312 or $12.20 a share.

Fixed assets (depreciated value) totalled $6,365,495, or a further $11.70 a share. Thus, total shareholders' equity is an admitted $24 a share. It is, however, apparent that fixed assets are worth more than their balance-sheet figure, which is after depreciation of $10,547,344, and which was set up on the basis of appraisals from 1927 to 1941, with subsequent additions at dollar costs.

The whole point about assets is what can be earned with them. Vickers in 1957 had net earnings of $1,766,756 or $3.24 a share. Net was, however, after depreciation of $586,088 or more than $1 a share, so "cash flow" exceeded $4.25 a share.

The stock is paying dividends of $1.50 a year, making the yield at recent prices more than 6%.

Vickers is engaged in heavy engineering work, notably in ship building. Orders for ships have been difficult to obtain latterly and the volume of work available has fallen progressively during the past year. This trend will almost certainly continue during the current year.

Nonetheless, the equity has considerable attractions to the buyer with patience. The company is about as well situated as any to capitalize the trend towards increased capital projects for which all who have measured Canada's economic outlook are hopeful.

Prairie Pipe

When will Prairie Pipe Mfg. Co. commence to pay dividends? How does this company look?—D.B., Ottawa.

Since Prairie Pipe has fixed indebtedness of $2,175,000, a discussion of dividends is premature until debt is reduced. This may be in fairly short order since the company is doing well.

The operations for the seven months ended March 31, 1958, have resulted in a net profit after provision for income taxes of $618,734, after providing $251,018 for depreciation. This is equivalent to 68 cents net per share on the basis of 900,000 shares outstanding. The working capital increased $591,570 to a total of $782,686, after reserving $240,000 for the retirement of funded debt due within one year.

The company's forecast indicates that during 1959 it will continue to experience a high volume of sales. Due to the availability of steel requirements, it has been possible to reduce raw-material inventory substantially and correspondingly provide funds for a marked increase in finished pipe inventory, at a time when the demand for pipe is approaching its seasonal peak.

A substantial sales volume has been experienced. To meet this customer demand,

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it has become necessary to increase production by operating the plant at full capacity. The expansion program of the Saskatchewan Power Corporation provided the plant with valued wintertime production.

It is expected that the plant will continue to operate at full capacity for the remainder of the fiscal year. The product has received trade acceptance, and the response indicates that the company will continue to participate to a large extent in the business to be had throughout the Prairie Basin.

During recent months the Borden Commission on Energy has been investigating certain aspects of the natural gas industry. If favorable consideration is given by this Commission to the export of surpluses, it is expected that a large demand for pipe will be created to support the development of gathering systems and transmission lines. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume at this time, that the results of this investigation will have an effect on the company.

The company has heretofore been manufacturing pipe of 4½″ to 12¾″ capacity but is now getting into 14″ and 16″ sizes.

Renabie

Can Renabie shareholders expect dividends to be resumed soon?—L.S., Hamilton.

Queries about prospective dividend payments are quite common since it is the hope of a return which impels the capital owner to make commitments in the first place.

Renabie officials feel that interruption to dividend payments is but a temporary measure; they should be restored later this year.

Suspension of dividends reflects the heavy capital expenditures in the final quarter of 1957 and the lower mill recovery which reduced operating profits.

Aluminium Ltd.

What is the explanation of the sick look for Aluminium Ltd. shares? — C.H., Halifax.

In addition to the slower rate of industrial production throughout Canada and the U.S., this country's aluminum industry has had to absorb competition from a new source, Russia.

An estimated 20,000 tons of Russian aluminum entered the United Kingdom last year, with the prospect of increased imports in the future. The prices and terms on which the imports were offered consistently undercut Canadian metal in this market, a traditionally major outlet for Alcan (the Aluminium Ltd. subsidiary) as an essential supplier of ingot.

Russia's appearance on an increasing scale in world markets for non-ferrous metals, especially aluminum and platinum,

coincided last year with the general economic recession and consequent drop in consumption of primary metals. This had naturally resulted in a surplus of supply and production capacity over demand, and this has been aggravated by the additional supplies channeled into the world market by the Soviet Union.

The margin of supply over currently reduced demand has also brought into focus the added competition faced by Canadian aluminum producers in other markets, especially the U.S.

In the past, Alcan supplied a substantial and necessary volume of imports to the U.S. market, not only for independent fabricators but also for major integrated producers such as Alcoa and Kaiser.

But in recent years U.S. output of aluminum ingot greatly increased with expansion by existing producers and the rise of new concerns in the field. With the drop in consumption of primary aluminum, Alcan passed from being a valuable and necessary source of imported ingot to that of a marginal supplier.

Alcan officials are, however, confident that the surplus of supply over demand will stimulate development of new uses of aluminum and result eventually in an expanded and stabilized market. Increased use of the metal in automobiles and other transport equipment holds out exceptional promise for the future. The amount of aluminum in the 1958 model of one make of auto has been more than doubled over last year.

Aluminum-industry factors believe that the competition for aluminum business will promote new uses for the metal. The consumption of aluminum traditionally doubles every decade.

Columbia Cellulose

Would you let me have the following information regarding the general mortgage bond of a subsidiary company whose annual statements are consolidated with those of the parent company?

(a) Is the value and security of the Columbia Cellulose 5% bond solely affected by the earning power of Columbia Cellulose or by the Canadian Chemical Co. as a whole?

(b) A total of $200,000 worth of these bonds is being retired every year. How does the company decide which bonds to retire and how does one know in advance how soon his bond may be retired?

(c) Are annual statements of Columbia Cellulose Co. available?—J. V., Drummondville, Que.

Columbia Cellulose Company Ltd. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Canadian Chemical & Cellulose Company Ltd. This is a holding company which owns the entire issued common and most of the preferred shares of Columbia. The latter has outstanding $625,000 3½% first mortgage

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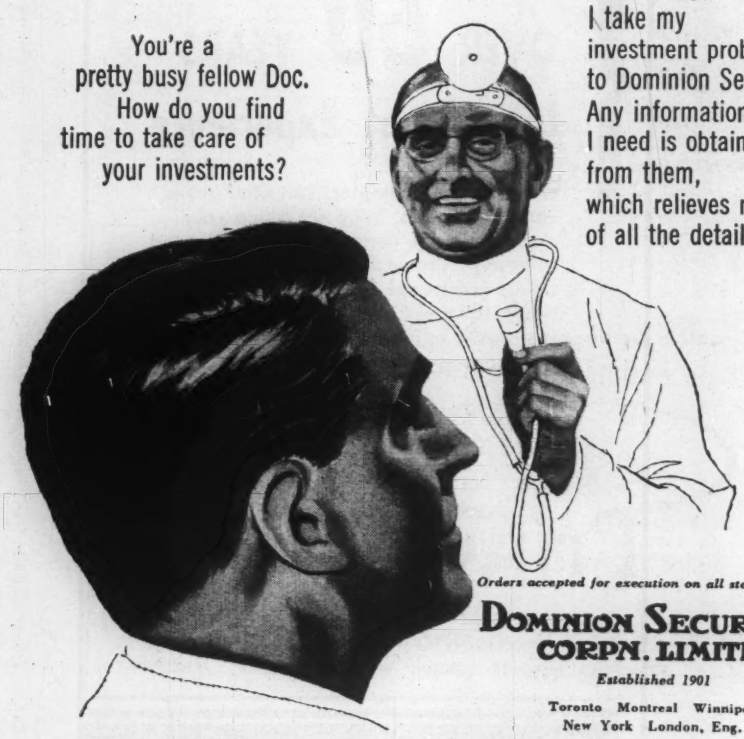

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The usual procedure for a sinking fund in retiring bonds is to buy them on the open market. If the open market price advances above the callable price, a company can exercise its call by a drawing of serial numbers. In the case of Columbia, the bonds are redeemable on 30 days' notice at par plus a premium of ¼% for each year to elapse thereafter prior to maturity, plus accrued interest.

A holder of bearer bonds has no means of knowing his bonds are chosen for redemption until notified that certain serial number have been drawn. If he holds bonds with those numbers, he presents them for redemption.

Statistical services do not indicate separate accounts for Columbia but show consolidated statements of Canadian Chemical & Cellulose, the holder of all Columbia voting stock and the only one entitled to operating figures.

The close ties between Columbia and other companies in which Canadian Chemical and Cellulose is interested or associated are important in contributing to the security of the bonds of the first-mentioned.

Eastern Mining

What happened to Eastern Mining & Smelting Company's commitment to buy equipment for its proposed refinery at Chicoutimi?—W.F., Windsor.

Eastern cancelled its orders but had to agree to pay suppliers more than $1 million indemnity. The company had previously sought deferral rather than cancellation of the orders. It still hopes to bring its Gordon Lake nickel property into production at an estimated cost of $5 million and was seeking to arrange finances.

In Brief

Haven't heard anything lately on Ore Chimney Mines. Have you? — C.P., Hamilton.

Defunct.

Is there any activity at Cordova Mines Ltd.? — P.W., London.

Out of business.

Has Crossroads Gold Mines Ltd. any value? — H.D., Chatham.

Worthless.

What is a father?

When you are small, a father is two huge hands. These hands help you cross the street. They put worms on hooks better than any other hands in the world.

A father is the man who sits at the head of the table. He gets two lamb chops . . . you get one. He is nice to be near when there's thunder and lightning . . . or trouble.

A father understands when you think you're too old to be kissed goodnight. He is the one who teaches you how to tie your tie, who buys your first razor, who gives you permission to take the car . . . and who comforts Mother when you aren't home on time. Sometimes he helps you fail algebra.

A father spends most of his life reaching in his pocket for money to give someone for something. His favourite words are, "Now, when I was your age . . ."

A father is the person you want to be like when you grow up. You can ignore him, but you can never forget him. A father is a small boy grown taller and wiser.

A good father's wisdom is shown in many ways. And not small among them is his practice of moderation in all things, including the use of whisky. On the occasion of Father's Day, 1958, The House of Seagram says once again: fine whisky is a luxury to be enjoyed in one way and only one way—*wisely, in moderation.*

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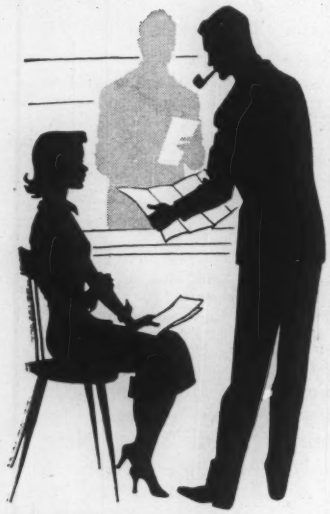

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Product Liability

Can I protect myself against legal action which might be taken against me as a result of a claim that a product made by me is faulty? I am a manufacturer.—C.D., Saint John.

You are held responsible, under common law, for the products you manufacture. What you should investigate, through your local insurance agency, is the most suitable form of liability coverage which is applicable to your requirement. This would appear to be Product Liability insurance. This would safeguard you against liability arising from an article or product, manufactured, sold or distributed by you which is no longer on your premises and over which you have no further control.

Breadwinner

What is the money value of a man for insurance purposes? I am interested as a yardstick to decide my real insurance needs to give proper protection to my family in the event of my death by accident or sickness. None of us live for ever and this is something I must consider.—D.J., Vancouver.

The only practical approach is on a basis of earning power, life expectancy and family need. If you were to stop earning next month what would your family have to live on? If you could reasonably expect to be earning for the next 14 years how much would your family require to live on at that time if your earnings ceased? How much could they expect to earn themselves in emergency? You can readily safeguard against accident with a good accident insurance policy but your principal concern is your life insurance.

Many books and treatises on insurance have given figures to show that, as you grow older and your income rises, your insurance need to protect your dependents rises also. If, for example you are earning $3,000 a year at age 30, your value to your dependents could be measured at about $36,000. If you are 50 and earning $9,000 a year your value to your dependents is about $65,000 according to some authorities. Housing and food are two basic requirements of any family when the breadwinner is no longer earning.

A study of 500 beneficiaries undertaken by the Life Insurance Agency Management Association of Hartford, Conn. a few years ago and mentioned by the Royal Bank of Canada in a review of Life Insurance showed that family income decreased greatly in all cases when the breadwinner ceased to provide for them. In the average family the drop was 63 per cent. Families with an average income of $12,000 or more dropped 80% on the average while families with an income of $4,000 or less dropped 49%. Do not overlook the business factor in life insurance, especially where partnerships are concerned. Life insurance can be used to provide a sinking fund to supply the purchase value of a man's holdings. Consult a competent life underwriter.

Plastic Fire Hose

Is plastic fire hose acceptable from the insurance underwriters' viewpoint for fire prevention purposes?—A.M., Fort William.

Plastic fire hose has many advantages. It weighs considerably less than half the conventional type of double-jacketed rubber-lined hose and is claimed to have the added advantage of lesser maintenance requirement, requiring little washing and no drying. It is also reported to have stood up well under pressure test. Write the Ontario Fire Marshall's office. I believe they had a winter test made under cold weather Canadian conditions recently preliminary to its approval for use here.

Control of Rates

Has the government any authority or jurisdiction over insurance rates or for keeping control of a Canadian-owned insurance company in Canada?—K.W., Toronto.

There is a general inquiry into insurance rates going on in Ontario now. While the provincial government has never exercised any regulation of premium rate it quite definitely has the authority to do so if it felt that such an extreme move was necessary in the public interest. From the losses being suffered by insurance companies in the fire and casualty fields these days it would appear that rates are far from being high. A number of U.S., British and other outside-owned life insurance companies operate in Canada and, while an occasional Canadian life insurance company has been purchased by U.S. or foreign interests in the past, the government is very definitely interested in keeping Ca-

nadian-owned life insurance companies under Canadian ownership.

The tendency towards mutualization which is so evident in Canada today is an example of this and is quite definitely being encouraged by the government by means of permissive legislation. Mutualization means that the companies are owned by the policyholders and operated in their interests and that any dividends earned accrue to them in one way or another as benefits. Actually there is strict government control of insurance company profits and these are not in such brackets as to excite or encourage outside investors to attempt to buy them for profit. In both rates and dividends there is little difference between stock companies and mutuals.

The Confederation Life and Sun Life are in the process of being mutualized. The Manufacturers Life announced their intention some time ago but, owing to an unexpected snag encountered by a legal proviso in a large block of the privately-owned stock of the company, have temporarily deferred this development. It is, however, a marked tendency of the life insurance field in Canada today. We should not forget of course that our leading Canadian insurance companies sell their policies widely in the U.S., Great Britain and many other countries. Insurance is one of our invisible exports.

Nuclear Fire

Will my present fire insurance policy protect my home against nuclear explosion or fire or do I have to get a special amendment or coverage written in?—J.J.H., Kingston.

The most recent amendment to the Insurance Act in Ontario quite definitely broadens the base of coverage over what previously obtained. It is presumed similar amendment will be made in the other provinces. If as a result of nuclear reaction a fire or explosion occurs you are covered by your present fire policy.

What you are not covered against is anything short of that. If for example loss or damage is caused by heat or energy caused by nuclear reaction, you are not covered unless it is specifically written into your contract. Loss or damage from radiation or radioactive contamination is not covered unless specifically stated in the insurance contract. The purpose of this new amendment followed the submission of the Halifax insurance conference to clarify the limits of coverage. It is not the same wording, Ontario having changed it to meet what the provincial government feels is the need for legislation.

In the U.S. there has been some thinking that nuclear reaction could be automatically construed as fire in terms of a fire insurance contract but this makes the fire insurance position as clear as can be expected to date in this contingency.

Who will help Gabriella?

Gabriella is six, the eldest of three children. She never slept in a bed. She goes to school because she gets one free meal a day. She has no others. She never owned a toy. Home is a hut, 9 x 12. The walls are of cardboard in spots where the logs have rotted away. The floor is earthen . . . there are no facilities. Gabriella's parents survived the war in Italy, but now there is no employment. Their hearts are torn, for they cannot help their child . . . not even comb her hair . . . they do not own a comb. Gabriella's hunger is unappeased, her misery deep. She cannot smile. Help to this family means hope instead of despair . . . a chance to live. Won't you help her and her weary parents or other distressed children . . . many without one or both parents? They can only look to you.

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B. I cannot "adopt" a child, but I would like to help a child by contributing $.....

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Mutual Funds

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

establish influence in a particular industry.

But for most investors, the open-end balanced mutual fund offers the most attractions. It is also the one receiving most attention from brokers.

And for a person who is too busy to give investments the study they demand, the attractions are certainly compelling.

Their outstanding virtue is the study they can bring to investment situations by persons much more highly qualified than the average investor. This means that when a person buys into a mutual fund, he is also buying skilled judgment on what securities to buy or sell, and when to do so. He is also freed from the necessity of keeping track of dividends and a variety of stock certificates.

But all this costs a price.

The first cost item is what is called the "7% load". This is a fee of 7% added on to the cost of the stock of the mutual fund. For example, a mutual fund may offer to buy its own stock at $8 and sell its own stock at $8.56. The difference is the "7% load."

This surcharge is, essentially, a fee to cover buying in and getting out. In most cases it does not go to the mutual company itself but to the brokerage firm merchandising the fund's stock. It covers salesmen's commissions, promotion and so on.

The second charge is a management fee. This varies with the company but generally is about one-half per cent per annum. It is taken off the gain before distribution and is usually assessed quarterly. The management fee covers selection of the portfolio, handling of investments and dividends and other charges such as safekeeping of securities.

The 7% surcharge is probably not as onerous as it may at first seem. Normal commissions on higher quality stock usually range from three to five per cent. A further mitigating factor is that an investor acting alone would pay brokerage fees for every transaction. If he were forced to deal in odd lots, the process could be unduly expensive. In a fund, these costs are kept to a minimum by volume transactions and trading acumen.

Despite the attractions of mutual funds, participation by an investor in a particular mutual should not be automatic. There are a number of considerations.

The record of equity growth over the last 80-odd years suggests that to be effective a mutual fund investment should be held for at least five years (see chart). Investment for shorter periods increases the possibility of loss.

Although a "balanced" mutual fund attempts to strike a balance among various equity and revenue investments, it may be unable to participate in some situations with outstanding growth potential. There are only about 60 common stocks eligible by law for mutual fund purchase. In comparison, there are more than 1,100 issues listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Although open-end balanced mutuals are most popular, the other types have attractions. For example, a specialized fund could have more rapid growth than a balanced fund. It could also be in a worse way if its specialty suffered a recession.

Closed-end funds are often held extensively by institutions and can generally count on stronger support if the market drops. Although share prices are higher than open-end funds, the stock often sells at a discount from breakup value.

The record of mutual funds in Canada is spotless. Since the first one was formed in the 1930's, there have been no failures and no fund has ever missed a dividend. Records of growth have been strong. Although no composite records for Canadian mutual funds as a group are available, individual records show gains in net asset value per share of more than 150 per cent in six years.

Trading plays a key part in the success of mutual funds. Because of the limits on what stocks mutual funds may purchase profit often depends not so much on what stock is purchased but on when it is bought and when it is sold.

Just before the peak of the market last summer, for instance, one fund had a portfolio balance of roughly 87 per cent equity and 13 per cent bonds and other debt securities. At the peak of the market the fund dropped its equity to about 66 per cent and has increased it since the first of the year to about 70 per cent.

This nimbleness in portfolio switching is a key characteristic of the more successful mutuals. It is the characteristic the potential investor should examine most closely. It represents, really, what he is paying the mutual to do.

Look at it this way. Anybody could invest, by himself, in any one or any combination of the 60-odd equity stocks eligible for mutual funds. But few investors could pinpoint when to buy and when to sell any or all of them. The mutuals can, and do.

In this respect, mutuals perform a valuable service. Few Canadians ever obtain financial independence — not because of lack of thought, but because of lack of knowledge of the means of investment. Mutual funds are in effect a short-cut to a proper view of investment.

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

tion of all the factors involved.

During the broadcast to which I referred, Mr. Plant said: "I feel that airmen in the past have been the authors of their own misfortune with regard to this word obsolete. Every airplane that has come out in the past the airmen have declared to be obsolescent. They say there is a better airplane on the drawing boards behind. The same thing applies in the case of the Arrow. People will believe that it is obsolete even though it has only just flown.

"If, because there may be a development coming behind the Arrow, we declare it to be obsolete and do nothing, we will find ourselves with no weapon whatsoever until the next one comes along; and so on, so we will never have any weapons."

This last statement effectively summarizes the philosophy which prevailed when the Arrow program was approved, and which still prevails among missile-conscious officials of the Defense Department. The Arrow was projected as a bomber-destroyer—a particularly promising one for Canada's peculiar defense environment—and it was known that, apart from any consideration of Soviet missile development, there was and would continue to be a threat from Soviet conventional bombers.

Comments Fred T. Smye, chairman of the board of Avro Aircraft Ltd.: "The Arrow is one of the most advanced combat aircraft in the world. It has been designed to meet the particular requirements of the RCAF for the defense of Canada . . . We feel that this aircraft represents a substantial technical achievement—that it demonstrates the capability of Canadian technology, and represents a substantial Canadian contribution to the western world."

Reports the reputable U.S. journal, *Aviation Week*: "The Arrow has given Canada a serious contender for the top military aircraft of the next several years."

Echoes the British journal, *Flight*: "We in Britain have nothing like it . . . Even the U.S. has nothing like the Arrow; yet in that country the development of manned interceptors is by no means dead."

Writes Wing Commander John Gellner, a member of the directing staff at the RCAF Staff College in Toronto: "The justification for an aircraft such as the Arrow is that it provides the guardians of the skies with a vehicle capable of overtaking the fastest 'unidentified' manned aircraft that will be flying in the next few years, and with all the gadgets necessary for the job of intercepting, identifying and, if necessary, killing it. Effective as ground-to-air missiles undoubtedly would be in war, they cannot do the work that air defense must do in peacetime — the work which, just because it is done, helps to deter would-be aggressors from attacking."

Air Marshal W. A. Curtis, former RCAF chief of staff and now vice-chairman of A. V. Roe Canada Ltd. says: "The RCAF is required to make at least two or three interceptions a day to identify approaching aircraft from a northerly direction. What would our missile proponents have us do in this case? Fire a missile up? We all know what the missile would do. It cannot distinguish between friend and foe. It can only kill. Only a manned aircraft can go up, intercept, identify and, if the other aircraft is friendly, turn away."

That the decision of 1953 was a difficult one was emphasized during the federal election campaign by Lester B. Pearson, the former external affairs minister. The cabinet acted, he said, only after considerable soul-searching. It was faced with the decision as trustees not only of Canadian tax dollars, but also of Canadian security. He was proud, he said, of the Liberal Government's decision.

C. D. Howe, the former defense production minister, once confessed: "We have started on a program of development that gives me the shudders, a supersonic plane and a supersonic engine . . . That is a program no other country has carried through successfully as yet."

Tribute to the program's success was paid recently by the defense minister of the new government. Said George R. Pearkes: "Much has been said of late about the coming missile age and there have been suggestions from well-intentioned people that the era of the manned aircraft is over and that we should not be wasting our time and energy producing an aircraft of the performance, complexity and cost of the Arrow. They suggest that we should put our faith in missiles and launch straight into the era of push-button war.

"I do not feel that missile and manned aircraft have as yet reached the point where they should be considered as competitive. They will, in fact, become complementary. Each can do things which the others cannot do, and for some years to come both will be required in the inventory of any nation seeking to maintain an adequate deterrent to war."

General Simonds is of the opinion that the Arrow program cannot be completed "before it is indisputably clear to even the most stubborn that the missile has become the principal weapon of attack and the missile must be the only effective weapon of defense."

This may be true but, as many Defense Department planners have pointed out, the threat of Soviet conventional bombers will remain until such time as the Soviets decide to retire their present formidable bomber force and discontinue the design and development of new types of conventional bombers. The missile threat is a real one, the planners concede, but it scarcely removes the threat of conventional bombers.

Reasons Defense Minister Pearkes: "We believe that for the next few years the manned bomber will constitute the main threat. But we are not overlooking the probability that long-range missiles will be used in conjunction with airplanes. While the West proceeds with the development of guided missiles that can be used in a defense against manned bombers and missiles, we must be prepared to meet the threat with manned interceptors."

There is yet another aspect. If it is accepted that Canada should counter the

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bomber threat, and that the Arrow will be an effective means to this end, can we afford to embark on an extensive, parallel program of missile development?

There is some dispute as to how much has already been spent on the Arrow program, but budget estimates presented to Parliament last month (May) mentioned that $175 million was being appropriated for the program for this fiscal year. It was further stated that total expenditures on the program by March 31, 1959, would be $400 million. The obvious conclusion is that expenditures to date have been of the order of $225 million.

That sum covers the cost of design, early development, one prototype aircraft, five more in advanced stages of production, several Iroquois engines, and complete factory tooling for the production of additional aircraft and engines. It also includes related programs — notably armament and electronics development — over which Avro exercises no direct control.

If the Arrow should be ordered into mass production, the cost per aircraft, including a year's supply of spare parts, is expected to approximate $4 million. The re-equipment of the RCAF's nine home defense squadrons of CF-100s would cost an estimated $1 billion.

Ground-launched anti-bomber missiles are considered infinitely more complex and costly. Defense Department officials say this country could not hope to — nor should she — compete in this field with her principal allies. What she is doing, in conjunction with the Arrow program, is developing an air-launched anti-bomber missile, the Sparrow II. The Arrow-Sparrow combination will be, it is anticipated, a match for any known Soviet manned bomber. The United States and Britain, meantime, are developing whole families of ground-launched missiles.

Group Captain H. R. Foottit, a leading RCAF planner, in discussing the requirements of limited and unlimited wars, makes a point which can be fairly applied to the Arrow controversy: "The nations of the West must provide the men and equipment to fight both types of war. For the large Western democracies, the bills for stockpiling this all-round defense stagger the imagination. For smaller countries like Canada, the vast sums are beyond the budget."

In similar vein, General Charles Foulkes, chairman of Canada's Chiefs of Staff, has said: "In alliance with NATO, it is possible to achieve collective defense along the most economical lines, by allowing each partner to contribute the kind of forces it can best produce and equip, and not requiring each partner to have in existence all types and varieties of forces. In other words, small countries like Canada are not required to have complete and balanced forces in miniature."

The Arrow debate can be expected to wage warm and long. But, so far, the arguments appear to lean heavily in favor of the big, white aircraft from Malton.

Charmion

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

on Broadway," she said later, "but at that time I didn't feel I was ready for it."

Her first and deepest interest, then, as now, has been the Canadian theatre. "I remember sitting on a curb at Woodstock, talking to Don and Murray Davis about the need for a repertory theatre in Canada," she recalls, "it was partly out of the Woodstock discussions that the Crest Theatre developed."

Since then she has frequently appeared in Crest Theatre productions. She is not, however a member of the Crest company. "I don't like to commit myself to strict repertoire," she explained. In between stage appearances she is always available for television roles, which she enjoys partly for the variety they offer, partly because they provide security of employment in a rather precarious profession. "I don't think it's a good play and I don't like the role, but I need the money," she has been known to comment when offered a television role.

Maintenance, she admits, is still something of a problem for a Canadian actor. In Charmion King's case it doesn't loom very threateningly, since she is the only child of well-to-do parents. From the first, however, she was determined to make the stage both a career and a living. As it has worked out, she has been able to maintain herself very comfortably both at home and abroad. She recently spent a year in England where she did a good deal of work on BBC television. Her permanent *pied à terre*, however, is an attractive bachelor apartment in Toronto.

Toronto, she pointed out, is the logical dramatic centre of Canada. There is, to begin with, Hart House, which offers the best possible training for a professional career and insists on a sound academic basis for young actors with a serious interest in the theatre. (Hart House, incidentally, is probably unique in making its dramatic activities more or less extra-curricular, with university training as the central goal.)

There is also the CBC, which provides opportunity and experience on a scale that can't be duplicated anywhere else; and this factor, more than anything else, has helped to make the city a dramatic centre. ("When I joined the Actor's Union of the CBC a few years ago there were only about 300 members," she pointed out, "And already there are well over 1,000.") Finally, there is the proximity of Stratford and the Stratford Shakespearean Festival. The opportunity to act in the Stratford Festival is for almost any young actress, a sort of graduation *summa cum laude* in the theatre.

At this year's Shakespearean Festival, Charmion King will appear both as Hermione in "Twelfth Night" and as Lady Percy in "King Henry IV". This represents a fairly taxing schedule for any actress—rehearsals alone, for instance, run every day, with breaks for lunch and dinner, from ten in the morning till ten at night. It also represents about the widest and most interesting experience any young Canadian actress could hope for. Charmion King is looking forward to every moment in the summer, including the inevitable moments of stage fright. Stage fright, she has discovered, is an indispensable stimulant in the theatre. "If I don't get stage-fright I really panic," she said.

The Charmion King development has followed a line and logic that seems peculiar to Canadian theatre. "Charm isn't the flamboyant type," one of her friends pointed out, "She will never be a Tallulah Bankhead for instance. Her ideal in the theatre is Elissa Landi, who became a close friend during the Woodstock period. In Charm's eyes Elissa Landi was a really great lady of the theatre, gracious, unfailingly competent in the theatre, and widely read and educated outside it."

Most of her friends agree that "Charm's" looks, have, rather oddly, been a handicap in her work. "She is an excellent character actress," one of them pointed out, "but she rarely gets a chance at character parts. She is so lovely to look at that no one wants to put her in anything but romantic or sophisticated comedy roles."

If Charmion King's looks are a handicap, they are the sort of handicap that any other woman would accept with gratitude. She is slight, gray-eyed and auburned-haired and her face has the quality of spirited intensity that led a more imaginative director to cast her, in her first leading role at Hart House in the part of Bernard Shaw's St. Joan. She now looks back on the St. Joan role as her point of no return in the theatre. After her success in St. Joan, she was definitely, and forever, stage-struck.

She is by this time, so completely absorbed in the theatre that she sometimes shows a tendency to be a little casual about any other personal consideration, including her looks, talent, and even on occasion, her ambition. Once, during her stay in London, for instance, she went to see a producer about work and became so absorbed in a discussion of the theatre that she came away with nothing but the theatre in her head. She had completely forgotten to ask about a job.

Refugees

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

teaching them *practical* Christianity — to look after the welfare of their own brethren?)

Read the reports published by scientific research boards about the millions of farmers who could follow irrigation into the Jordan valley, and the Tigris and Euphrates, and Iraq and Syria. Then ask yourselves why it can't come to pass . . .

These hapless Arab refugees *are* martyrs — but not to *Israel.* To *their own demagogues!* Nasser and his supporters *need* them for propaganda, to shame and weaken Israel in the eyes of civilized mankind, to arouse mass revolt, to advertise Egypt's role as crusader for "Arab rights". These 900,000 men, women and children are simply a means to an end; they contribute more to Nasser's ambition as ragged refugees in Gaza than as happy farmers in the Jordan Valley!

Who carried out most of the 11,873 sneak-attacks into Israel territory for sabotage and murder — until Israel's "operation Sinai" cleaned out their nests? Who make up the *fedayeen* suicide-squads which raid Israel villages? Who are recruited for whispering campaigns and agitation against the pro-Western regime of King Hussein in Jordan? . . . . *Refugees,* after the propaganda and paid agents of Nasser inflame them to a white heat of hatred! And the killings and depredations are officially applauded as patriotic service to the Arab people — in marked contrast to the retaliatory acts of the Israeli, which neither world Jewry nor Israel *ever* condoned . . . .

Yet Arab diplomats insist that the refugees be admited back into Israel! That is a political gimmick. They know that the repatriation of 900,000 refugees would mean Israel's death. A fifth-column half as large as Israel's total Jewish population? For every two inhabitants of a tiny, beleaguered land, one active, fanatical enemy, eager to obliterate the state and its people? . . . .

Prime Minister Ben Gurion persuaded the Israeli to withdraw their triumphant army from Sinai a year ago last winter. But even *he* could not lead Israel to commit suicide by releasing the borders to refugees in exchange for a nice Dulles eulogy over her grave! Of course that would erase one ticklish dilemma — by erasing Israel. It would *not* buy peace from Nasser for the Middle East — any more than the Munich-sacrifice of Czecho-Slovakia bought it from Hitler!

Look at the map, and then you will understand the reason why Israel can't yield. She has 8,000 jagged square-miles of territory, surrounded on three sides by 2,600,000 Arab square-miles — and on the fourth side by the Mediterranean. A midget state, without oil reserves for barter and bribery in Washington and Moscow, lacking atom bombs or a reservoir of buyers for trade! Her Jewish population is 1,800,000, about one-fifteenth of one percent of mankind; in comparison with 40-million Arabs, what do these paltry few count in the cold arithmetic of the cold war?

There is the nub of the entire problem! The Almighty has seen fit, in His wisdom, to put under the sands of Arabia the greatest ocean of oil yet discovered, to make the Suez pipe-line an oil-line for Europe, to align Britain, Russia and the United States as rivals for its control. He has chosen this terrible moment in history to bring the infant Israel to birth — when Arab favor is being courted by the most powerful and implacable enemies of all time, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Jews everywhere stand with the West; the Israeli are the West's only reliable friend in the Middle East. Does that mean that nothing need be done for her, since she is already won — whereas the Arabs are on the way to becoming Soviet satellites?

The "godless" Russians provide Nasser's United Arab Republic with unlimited arms; just a few weeks ago, three more submarines and a dozen jet planes. For what end, if not to ruin Israel, whom Krushchev lambasts at every opportunity? Jews are forbidden to emigrate from the Iron Curtain to Israel. The Kremlin proclaims itself the savior of the Arab people — a kiss of death!

But United States foreign policy is being shaped by a Christian, John Foster Dulles, who preaches international morality — so often that the *Globe & Mail* Washington correspondent predicted he would some day compose a book of sermons. Can *he* callously exchange the security and liberty of 1,800,000 human beings for momentary political and material advantages?

The whole world knows the Arabs will not repeat their attack on Israel until they are convinced beyond a shred of doubt that its people are powerless to defend themselves adequately — but they *will* attack then! How long yet before Soviet technicians teach Egyptians and Syrians and Yemenites how to manoeuvre the tanks and bombers and guns Moscow has given them? Yet Dulles refuses to let Israel purchase arms. That is a direct invitation to war; the Israeli will resist, no matter what the odds!

I believe that Russia wants peace. Surely the United States does! The first step is to negotiate a treaty between the Arabs and Israel. Then the refugees will no longer be needed as a weapon of blackmail — and Israel will no longer be afraid to make concessions which might imperil her life.

Ben-Gurion has again and again offered to sit down at a conference-table; he would even go to Cairo for a meeting with Nasser. So far his overtures have been snubbed. A demi-god like Nasser can't admit that Israel exists and is "here to stay!"

For almost 25 years the Israeli have been on the firing-line. They are tired of tension; they yearn to relax, and they know that a war will shatter into rubble the home they have wrested from the desert by sweat and blood. If necessary, the Israeli will make every grain of sand a pill-box, their faces to the Arabs on north, south and east, their backs to the sea. But they ache to live at peace with their neighbors.

I have a "hunch" that the Arabs would like peace too — once they are allowed to know a "fact of life", that Israel can't be wiped off the map. It is so simple — if the big powers would only stop their conniving long enough to see!

Maybe Canada can help pry open their eyes. The last election proved that this land is not content to be a mute fifth wheel on the American chariot. An independent, clear-headed, courageous foreign policy in Ottawa may loosen the ice-jam about the Arab-Israel problem, and redeem the poor refugees who now dance like puppets tied to the string of politics.

Swiss Alps

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

(a) how far you sit from the engines; (b) the view from your window; (c) what kind of food you get (sandwiches in the Economy Class); (d) and how many drinks you get, if any, and whether you pay for them.

You could buy a lot of food and drink for the $400-odd difference in fares (and have enough left for a pair of ear muffs) but, if you can afford to indulge yourself (or are travelling on somebody else's money) the food and service is a delight. Our crew of stewards and stewardesses left nothing to be desired, with the possible exception of the fact (and I hesitate even to mention this) that we ran out of tonic water as we passed the coast of France.

Canadians will find they have a lot in common with the Swiss. Like us, they have more than one official language—German, French, and Italian—and English is widely spoken. There is no evidence of strong feeling between those who speak different languages, but you get the impression that it is perhaps a little more sophisticated and fashionable to speak French. (One German speaking Swiss, rather contemptuously, described the French language as "very chichi"). Incidentally, you may find that your high school French will take you farther in Switzerland than it might in French Canada where the Parisian inton-

ations of Grade XII are not so readily recognizable.

Canadians will feel at home, also, handling Swiss currency which is Europe's hardest. The Swiss have had it good for many years and everyone seems well fed, well shod and the good burghers seem a contented lot—perhaps a little too contented if you expect of Europe a certain kind of gaiety and abandon. This is no souvenir-hunter's paradise and for most purposes your money has just about the same value as in Canada. An exception are hotel rates which seem considerably cheaper than in Canada, and they provide comfort, charm and individual attention you probably couldn't get in North America at any price.

You can't come home from Switzerland, of course, without a new watch and certainly you will find in the better jewellers an unmatched variety of the world's finest timepieces. You are allowed to bring back into Canada only $100 worth of merchandise duty free and, although it is not unheard of, it's a nice trick to bring back half a dozen watches for the family and you are likely to run afoul of Her Majesty's Customs officers.

The only other matters of prominence recorded in my notebook are The Alps. I find, in the first few pages, such adjectives as "fantastic", "fabulous" and a little further "amazing", "incredible", and from there on, wordless wonderment.

Sell Goods

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

In addition, the CMA is advising its members: "Set an example in their own personal purchases: buy Canadian materials for their own manufacturing operations; include the Buy Canadian symbol in all types of advertising; mark products prominently with 'Made in Canada'; enlist dealer, employee and shareholder support; arrange plant tours to promote greater public interest in Canada's own industries and to emphasize the employment they provide . . ."

Along with this type of emotional appeal on the basis of sentiment and patriotism, the CMA allows that price and quality are also important. But the CMA president, H. V. Lush, has admitted that while Canadian quality is generally high, price is a thorny subject.

But the CMA manages to solve this dilemma:

In Peterborough, Ont., April 8, Lush said ". . . the time has come when the admonition 'Buy Canadian' is no longer a take-it-or-leave-it suggestion. It is now an economic commandment."

The Buy British campaign is ostensibly a continuation of the old campaign started by the Dollar Sterling Trade Council originally founded in 1949 as the Dollar Sterling Trade Board. The aim of this group was to overcome Britain's dollar shortage, a problem which, it was argued, was costing Canadian exporters an important market.

This argument—which is still reiterated from time to time—depends on the premise that economies of the U.K. and Canada are complementary. The idea is that Britain can provide Canada with industrial and consumer goods in return for raw material — a variation of the wheat-and-timber staple idea.

James Duncan, head of the Dollar Sterling Trade Council, repeated it as recently as May 7, 1956 when he said:

"But the British market is especially important to us as its normal requirements are the primary products of our basic industries and as it provides the largest single market for our wheat."

Duncan's prescription for developing Canada-U.K. trade as enunciated a day later is disarmingly simple: "What is needed is that all Canadians, in their day-to-day buying of goods, examine the source of their purchases and if they find that an item comes from the U.S., make an effort to find a satisfactory alternative from the U.K."

Back in 1949, the problem was simply one of overcoming a dollar shortage. Since then, Canada has found herself faced with a new problem: her large imbalance of trade with the U.S. From the two, the 15 per cent trade switch was born.

The idea of a trade switch itself is not new, although the 15 per cent figure is recent. In 1955 Duncan was talking of a switch of eight per cent.

The 15 per cent trade switch drive has, however, had one unique result. A number of Canadians visited Britain, toured some industrial establishments and wrote a report.

This "Report of the Canadian Trade Mission to Britain" is one of the most ambiguous documents ever published in Canada. Ostensibly "Made to the Government and People of Canada", it is almost wholly addressed to the British manufacturer.

It is worthwhile considering the report both in the light of the trade mission's objectives, as stated by Prime Minister Diefenbaker, and in the light of the overlap of interests with Canadian manufacturers to understand what Buy British means.

As the mission left Canada, Diefenbaker said: "Some members of the mission will be prepared to buy British goods on the spot; others will survey the markets to determine what they have to offer Canadians for future purchases; still others are concerned with the broadest possible review of Canada's needs and the ability of United Kingdom producers to meet them."

On the first point, the mission immediately disavowed the view that it had come equipped with order books except for Duncan who ordered some heavy electrical equipment for the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario of which he is chairman.

On the second point, the report comes up with a mixed bag of possible requirements that might be met from the U.K. These include tin plate (which immediately produced a protest from steel producers in Hamilton); agricultural chemicals, tractors and other farm equipment for eastern Canadian use; refractory, acid proof and special glazed clay products, components for electrical apparatus and sportswear.

On the third point — a serious attempt to show where Canada might increase her purchases from the U.K.—the report is a failure. For example, at a time when the Canadian merchant marine was going out of business (it has since gone) the report devotes a big section to U.K. shipbuilding. It discusses electrical equipment and decides most types are produced in Canada. Britain's biggest dollar earner, the automobile industry, is dismissed in one paragraph. The aircraft industry is dismissed in two paragraphs. It may be, however, that the Canadian government decision to order Convairs from Canadair instead of Viscounts was a factor.

On the other hand, Britain's textile industry gets eight paragraphs. This, in the face of the Canadian textile industry putting its case for tariffs against U.K. imports of cottons and woolens before the Canadian Tariff Board.

The report in fact shows a split personality on the question of what is involved in Buy British. It devotes much of its attention to British products which do compete with Canadian products and says that it "should be realized, once and for all, that there can be no large market for British goods in Canada solely because they are British. They will be bought only if the Canadian public knows that for quality and price they the worth buying." This suggests not that the goods don't overlap, but that they are competitive.

There is no doubt the fuss over the idea of a 15 per cent trade switch and the trade mission to Britain has been a source of embarrassment to the Canadian and Ontario governments.

In the Ontario legislature, for instance, the mission was criticized as having been organized for partisan political purposes.

At the federal level, the embarrassment has been two-fold: Domestic in the light of the strong Buy Canadian counterattack of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and international in the fear of a number of businessmen of adverse reaction from the U.S.

Duncan himself has recognized this embarrassment. In a memo to members of the Dollar Sterling Trade Council early this year he said:

"I have every reason to believe that the controversial point of the 15 per cent trade switch will continue to be brought up. I would suggest that we should not refer to it in any of our articles or addresses. On the other hand, we should avoid expressing any views which would be embarrassing to the Government who sponsored the Canadian Trade Mission to Britain.

"I would suggest that when questioned on this subject we should confine ourselves to stating that the Prime Minister's statement was the colorful, long-term objective towards which we are working. It is desirable, however, that the emphasis be placed upon increasing the United Kingdom's share of our total imports and not upon decreasing the United States share. The net result is the same but we shouldn't emphasize the switching aspect of the situation, which might tend to be resented by our friends to the south of us."

Perhaps the most cogent observation on the trade switch idea came from J. S. Vanderploeg, president of the Canadian Exporters' Association, who said in a brief to Trade Minister Churchill that ". . . a switch in Canada's import trade rests more with the British manufacturer and other Commonwealth producers rather than in Canada's hands alone. Exporters to Canada must study the market a little more diligently . . . A number of our exporting members are also heavy importers and have stated that they would not be against diverting some of their purchases from the U.S. to the United Kingdom but they would like to be shown the benefit to be derived from such action."

Grand Jury

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

annually in Ontario. Almost half of them do their duty in York County, which includes Metropolitan Toronto, where two-thirds of the province's criminal cases are tried.

The grand jury was introduced into Canada from England, its birthplace, late in the 18th century. But by the 1860s, radicals of the bench and bar were demanding its abolition, alleging that it no longer was usefully performing its three main duties: to hear Crown evidence only and decide whether that evidence warrants putting an accused person on trial before a petit jury of 12 of his peers (returning a "true bill" of indictment if they find so, a "no bill" if they find otherwise); to inspect jails, court houses, mental hospitals and other institutions maintained wholly or in part by public funds; to ensure that no one is wrongly incarcerated in jail.

Over the next 60 years, Ontario jurymen, judges, lawyers, senators, and newspaper editorial writers continued to argue that the grand jury was not what it was in days of yore — a buffer between the between the Crown and its subjects, a brake on crime and oppression, a palladium and safeguard of citizens' liberties.

In 1939, F. H. Barlow, then Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario and now a justice of the same court's trial division, struck a powerful blow for the cause. He was asked by the provincial government to report on how the administration of justice could be improved in Ontario, and his leading recommendation — obviously never implemented — was: Abolish the grand jury.

Many of his brothers on the bench agree. Snapped one York County judge when asked his opinion: "The whole grand Jury system is a bunch of nonsense and a great waste of everybody's time and the public's money."

Witnesses, particularly, are subjected to torture because of it, he believes. It's unreasonable to expect them to be away from their families, to suffer financial loss and physical discomfort in smelly jury rooms by testifying before the grand jury, when they have already testified at a preliminary hearing and will have to do so again at the trial proper.

An Ontario Court of Appeal judge feels abolition of the grand jury would make magistrates and Crown counsel pay more heed to the interests of justice at preliminary hearings.

"Crown attorneys would have to prepare their cases more thoroughly, knowing that they wouldn't have the benefit of a pre-trial 'dry run' before the grand jury," he explained to me. "And magistrates would have to stop taking the easy way out—committing accused people on dubious evidence instead of acquitting. Now they take it for granted that the grand jury will be there as protection for the accused. But grand juries rarely refuse to indict anyone."

Someone else who'd shed no tears to see the last of the grand jury is Sheriff J. D. Conover of York County. He spends weeks of every year helping select grand jurors and tending to their needs. And he is particularly bitter about their inability to secure sorely-needed improvements in courtroom and jail accommodation.

By way of illustration, he recalls how grand juries complained fruitlessly about overcrowding at the Don Jail in Toronto. But their reports were never followed up. Finally, about two years ago, Conover wrote Toronto municipal authorities, advised them he had some 600 prisoners in cells meant for 290, and warned he soon would be unable to safely keep or admit any more. Then, and only then, was work started on a $2,000,000 new addition.

Not all of the grand jury's numerous critics would like to see it die out. Some favor revitalizing it by reform.

Genial Arthur Klein, assistant Crown attorney in Toronto, is one advocate of reform, even though he admits candidly: "In 21 years of practice as a Crown counsel, I've yet to see a case where a grand jury could not have been dispensed with."

He feels grand juries should be summoned only to hear evidence in certain exceptional cases—perhaps to consider a treason charge, or some other charge of a seditious nature, where there might be an element of political oppression. And he would like to see grand juries perform their inspection duties only once every two or three years, instead of half a dozen times a year as at present.

Agitation for abolition has raised one issue that has been given earnest consideration by abolitionists, traditionalists and reformers alike. It's this: If the grand jury goes, will democracy in Ontario suffer a setback, leaving the rights of the individual open to abuse?

Mr. Justice R. I. Ferguson of the Ontario Supreme Court discussed it in an address to a Toronto grand jury not long ago. "We are all old enough to remember the rise of dictatorship in the 1930s," he said. "And we didn't have to go far from home to find a would-be dictator who expected Crown officials to jump at the crack of his whip. Grand juries can protect the citizen against that sort of thing today . . ."

In view of the ever-increasing opposition to the grand jury—and the fact that it has already been banished to the scrap heap throughout the Commonwealth — enemies of the old institution find it difficult to understand how the Ontario government has refused to act on their demands for abolition or reform.

According to Mr. Justice Ferguson of the traditionalist faction, an abiding respect for the time-tested judicial setup of which the grand jury is an integral part is responsible for "the so-called failure of public bodies to abolish the grand jury."

Other legal men speculate that the government is reluctant to deal with abolition because the issue is political dynamite. Attorney-General Kelso Roberts, however, insists that's not so.

"There certainly has been no pressure brought to bear on my office, one way or another," he says. "I, personally, have an open mind on the matter."

But Mr. Roberts admits that the fuss stirred up by the Hall Linton report did influence him and his advisors on the administration of justice to give the whole grand jury question a thorough review. And members of his advisory committee were "almost unanimous" in recommending that the grand jury should go.

"The next step is for the cabinet to consider the recommendations," he says. "And if it agrees with them, legislation to abolish the grand jury system will be submitted at the next session of the provincial Legislature."

Note: Mr. Botwright is a staff reporter of the Toronto Globe & Mail, *assigned to the courts.*

Editorials

Oh, Senator!

WHEN WE see the way some small nations yap at the heels of the United States, blaming all their troubles on that nation, we feel that Canadians should exercise restraint in their criticisms of the big, friendly country to our south. But then along comes someone like Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, and dammit, we feel like yapping too.

Senator Humphrey is a member of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which held hearings a little while ago to deal with U.S. relations with Canada—relations that had become somewhat strained, for a variety of reasons. Presumably the Committee wanted to discover ways of easing the strain, but with Senator Humphrey's sterling assistance, it simply managed to make things even more taut.

The good Senator's contribution was a suggestion that Canada was helping Russia win the cold war by refusing to hand over the Columbia River, where it flows through Canada, to United States interests for power development.

It is this bland assumption by so many American politicians, that anyone who opposes any American proposal is playing Russia's game, that keeps good friends of the United States walking a thin line between frustration and distraction.

Mr. Smith's Difficulties

AFTER SHOWING flashes of good form at the recent NATO meeting, External Affairs Minister Smith got bogged down again when he had to venture into the sticky ground of parliamentary debate.

Last January Defence Minister Pearkes informed the Commons that the NORAD (air defence) agreement would be submitted to Parliament for approval. Then a couple of weeks ago Mr. Smith told the House that "the Government regards this as an amplification of and an extension under the North Atlantic Treaty, and therefore submission was unnecessary." Within 24 hours, Prime Minister Diefenbaker corrected him. Mr. Diefenbaker had "no objection whatsoever" to having a resolution submitted, because he was "anxious that my hon. friends have an opportunity to vote on this issue". Next, Mr. Smith was unable to table a record of hearings before the U.S. Senate committee on Canadian-American relations—a report not only of intense interest to the Commons but of extreme importance to his own department.

When Mr. Smith took over the Department of External Affairs, his initial fumbling could be excused and his great qualifications promised a distinguished performance of his duties. But he does not seem to have taken a strong grip of his Department. If some of his subordinates are letting him down, he has shown no indication of replacing them.

Under the circumstances, it seems that Mr. Smith would be happier in some other Department. There was some talk a while ago about the formation of a Department of Cultural Affairs, which would look after such things as grants to higher education. It could answer to Parliament for the activities of the Canada Council, perhaps the National Film Board and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. It would add a seat to an already-large Cabinet, but it would also lighten the burden of some other ministers. And it would give Mr. Smith a job in which he could feel at home.

Liquor And Food

AT ONE TIME Montreal was the only city in Canada where one could get a decent meal. Then fine eating places began to appear in Toronto. Now Winnipeg is building a reputation for fine cuisine — Winnipeg, of all places.

The clue to the improvement is the relaxation of liquor laws to permit the serving of alcoholic beverages in licensed restaurants. An invariable accompaniment of liquor in restaurants is better food. The popularity of the licensed places then forces other establishments to improve their menus, and the general result is food that ranges from palatable to delicious.

The drinking habits of the diners may not be improved, but their stomachs must certainly be happier if not healthier.

Tourist Assistance

THE CANADIAN Tourist Association has requested Finance Minister Fleming to submit to Parliament a Tourist Establishment Improvement Loan Act. The title is cumbersome, but the request is pithy. The Diefenbaker Government would do well to give the Association what it wants. The request is reasonable, and great benefits would accrue not simply to people catering to the tourist trade but to the economy as a whole.

Tourism is a major industry in Canada. As the Association points out in its brief, "only wheat and newsprint bring in more money from outside Canada than do visitors" and "only newsprint brings in more money from the United States than does the visitor industry."

The tourist industry in Canada, however, is not as strong as it should be, because all too often the people in the industry do not operate the sort of establishment that builds business. If they hope to improve their "plant" they must charge stiffer prices, which in turn discourage business. The answer is a business loan, but this is generally difficult to obtain except at a high interest rate.

The Association is not asking for a handout. What it wants is a source of loans; money that will be repaid—but over a longer term and at easier interest rates. It is not asking for subsidization, but for help to improve facilities that will bring more visitors to Canada and keep some Canadians from spending their money abroad — something that Canadians have been doing rather recklessly in recent years. All of this is simply good business for Canada.

Bully Boys

WHEN PREMIER Khrushchev makes some threat against the United States, he immediately arouses cries of outrage from all parts of this continent. Who does the bombastic bum think he is, anyway? How can disarmament and peace be seriously talked about in such an atmosphere of belligerence?

Meanwhile, the Russians and Chinese are uttering the same sort of cries—aroused by North American spokesmen. A while ago, for instance, Walter S. Robertson, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, was testifying before a Congressional committee. He was asked:

"Did I correctly understand you to say that the heart of the present policy towards China and Formosa is that there is to be kept alive a constant threat of military action vis-a-vis Red China, in the hope that at some point there will be an internal breakdown?"

His reply: "Yes sir. That is my conception."

Now, where do we go from here?

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